FBIS-EEU-87-099
Friday
22 May 1987
Vol II No 099

Daily Report

EASTERN EUROPE

SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
PRINTED INSIDE COVER

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

(continued on back of report)

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 099 22 May 1987

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Commission Discusses Communications [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 May] AA 1
CEMA Metal Protection Session Opens 19 May [BTA] AA 1
CEMA Session on Agricultural Cooperation Ends [MTI] AA 1
Briefs: CEMA Engineering Session; CEMA Coal Industry Experts; International Friendship Days AA 2

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Components of 'Jaruzelski Plan' Viewed [PAP] BB 1

ALBANIA

Bank Credits Proposed To Ease Cash Flow [ZERI I POPULLIT 14 May] B 1
Youth Organization Secretary Addresses Plenum [ZERI I RINISE 13 May] B 3
Carcani Addresses Symposium on Exports B 4

BULGARIA

Politburo Approves Zhivkov-Gorbachev Meeting C 1
Balev Receives NOVOSTI Deputy Chairman C 1
PRC's Zhao Ziyang To Visit 'Second Half of June' C 1
DPRK Parliamentary Delegation Concludes Visit C 2
Stanishev-Led Delegation Returns From West Berlin [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 May] C 2
Balev-Led BCP CC Delegation Returns From Greece [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 May] C 2
BCP Daily Examines Relations With Greece [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 18 May] C 3
Mikhaylov-Led BCP Delegation Returns From Cuba [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 May] C 4
Cuba's Deputy Premier Valdes Arrives [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 May] C 4
Lukanov, Valdes Attend Rally C 4
Cooperation Session, Visa Agreement With Ecuador C 4
International AIDS Symposium Held in Sofia [Krusteva in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 May] C 5
Fatherland Front 10th Congress Concludes Session C 5
Kubadinski Reelected C 5
New Leadership Elected C 6
Zhivkov Receives USSR's Orlov C 6

Leaders Attend Reception C 7
Conference on Optical, Laser Equipment Opens C 7
Government Proposes Balkan Ecological Conference C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal, Kiprianou Open Talks in Nicosia 21 May D 1
Dinner Speeches D 1
Cypriot Media Coverage [cross-reference] D 2
Husak, Indra Receive Syrian Parliamentarians D 2
Delegate Greets West Berlin Party Congress D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 18 May]
CPCZ Official Meets With Spanish CP Figures D 3
Colotka Gives Interview on Greek CP Congress D 4
SFRY Signs Protocol on Economic Cooperation D 4
Husak Congratulates SFRY's President Mojsov D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 16 May]
Thai Foreign Minister Continues Prague Visit D 5
Talks With Urban D 5
Received by Husak D 5
Husak Receives Credentials of New Ambassadors D 6
Austrian Daily Reports Release of Dissident D 7
[WIENER ZEITUNG 21 May]
Lenart Attends Slovak Regional Committee Meeting D 7
Health Officer Interviewed on AIDS in Slovakia D 7
[NEDELNA PRAVDA 15 May]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Kessler Arrives in Cyprus, Meets Counterpart E 1
To See National Guard E 1
Praises Nonaligned Activity E 1
Cypriot Media Covers Visit [cross-reference] E 1
Sindermann Meets Austrian Party Head, Departs E 2
Talks With Communist Official E 2
Concludes Visit 20 May E 2
Honecker Congratulates Greek Communist Leader E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 May]
Honecker Cables SFRY's Mojsov on Election Win E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16-17 May]
Krenz Briefs Cuban Military Guest on SED Congress E 3
Hager Meets Nicaraguan Writer, Views Culture Ties E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 May]
Seibt Signs Agreements With Southeast Asian Nations E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 May]
Syria's Al-Asad Thanks Honecker for Message E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 May]
Officials Prepare For, Open Peasants' Congress E 5
Honecker Tours Schwerin E 5
Felfe Chairs Preparations E 6
Congress Begins Work 21 May E 6
Delegates Adopt Statement E 7

HUNGARY

Kadar Receives USSR's Defense Minister Sokolov F 1
Aczel Returns to Budapest After U.S. Visit F 1
Geza Kotai Concludes Visit to FRG 21 May F 1
PZPR Delegation Departs After 4-Day Visit F 2
Veress Speaks at Opening of International Trade Fair F 2
MSZMP's Havasi Discusses New Industrial Policy F 3

POLAND

Urban Denies Accusing Professors of 'Espionage' G 1
Joint Soviet Intergovernmental Commission Meets G 3
Jaruzelski Receives GDR's Axen for Talks [ADN] G 4
Jaruzelski Meets With Afghan Foreign Minister G 4
Professors Ponder 'Blank Spots' in PPR-USSR History G 5

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Meets Marshal Kulikov, Gen Gribkov H 1
Dascalescu Cable to Ryzhkov on Mining Explosion H 1
[SCINTEIA 19 May]
Romanian-USSR Economic Cooperation Reviewed H 1
Economic Cooperation With USSR Examined H 2
Cultural Cooperation With USSR Noted H 3
Ceausescu Receives U.S. Strategic Arms Negotiator H 4
Ceausescu Cable to PRC Leaders on Fire Toll H 5
[SCINTEIA 19 May]
Ceausescu Receives Palestinian Official H 5
Oprea, Ancuta Discuss Trade With FRG Businessman H 6
Economic Commission Session With Zambia H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Mikulic To Pay 'Official' Visit to CSSR 26-27 May I 1
Bulgarian TV Film Challenges Territorial Claims I 1
Agriculture Head Views Cooperation With CEMA I 2
Celex Workers Postpone Strike; Demands Not Met I 2
Official Discusses Economic Stabilization Program I 3
Pozderac Speaks on Constitutional Changes I 4
LCY Official Discusses Freedom of Press I 5
[BORBA 15 May]
Trial of Muslim Nationalists Begins in Sarajevo I 5
Slovene Youth Groups Opposes Nuclear Plants I 6
Macedonian LC CC Discusses 'Social Capital' I 6
[Nikolic in BORBA 9 Apr]
Vlasi Addresses Kosovo Factory LC 15 May I 7
Kosovo Press Criticizes Serb Nationalism I 10
[Surroi in RILINDJA 10 May]
Replacement of Kosovo Policemen Announced I 11

CEMA COMMISSION DISCUSSES COMMUNICATIONS

AU151000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 87 p 3

[Text] Dresden (ADN) -- The Permanent CEMA Commission for Posts and Telecommunications is discussing at its 31st meeting cooperation in the development of communications up to the year 2000 and beyond in Dresden. Taking part are delegations from Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the PPR, the SR of Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and the SFRY. They are discussing possibilities of applying key technologies, such as optical fiber technology and digital transmission technology, as well as of further expanding the satellite network, which are to be laid down in a joint program of scientific-technical progress.

"The increasing cooperation and close links between the national economies of our countries, which have been essentially influenced by the administrative bodies in the field of communications, are a decisive precondition for further strengthening our community of socialist states and an important contribution to preserving peace," Rudolph Schulze, GDR deputy minister of posts and telecommunications said in his greetings address to the participants of the meeting. The program of the 4-Day talks includes excursions to communications facilities in the Dresden Bezirk.

CEMA METAL PROTECTION SESSION OPENS 19 MAY

AU191749 Sofia BTA in English 1512 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Varna, May 19 (BTA) -- An international scientific coordination session of specialists of the CMEA member states on electrochemical protection of metal constructions and equipment was opened here today. Representatives of Bulgaria, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary will discuss measures for stepping up scientific exchange and cooperation in the development and application for methods and means of protecting metals from corrosion.

CEMA SESSION AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION ENDS

LD072200 Budapest MTI in English 2115 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- The 66th session of the Standing Committee for Cooperation in Agriculture of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ended Thursday in Balatonszemes with the signing of an agenda. The three day session was attended by delegations of the CMEA countries, Yugoslavia, and a delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in observer capacity. Present for the signing was Deputy Prime Minister Frigyes Berecz and Minister of Agriculture and Food Affairs Jeno Vancsa.

The committee evaluated the state of implementing the comprehensive programme of technological and scientific cooperation of the CMEA members to run to the year 2000. It analyzed results to date in the mechanization of crop growing and stock keeping and in advancing electricity and automation, and resolved upon future tasks. Also discussed at the session was legal protection of parties producing hybrid crops, and it was concluded that since the legal and economc management systems of the member countries differ, there will be no uniform legal protection but a linkage to bilateral agreements.

They examined the development objectives of the member countries in forest management to run up to the year 2010, and the work of the agroinform international information system. The participation of the member countries in the technological and scientific development of the Republic of Cuba and proposals on further advancing relations with international organizations concerned with agricultural issues were debated.

BRIEFS

CEMA ENGINEERING SESSION -- A session of the "branch bureau" of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the area of engineering began in Brno on 14 May. The session is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, and the USSR. The delegates will assess the realization of the tasks of the Comprehensive Program of the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member States Through the Year 2000 in the area of machine and forming tools and flexible production systems. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 87 p 2 AU]

CEMA COAL INDUSTRY EXPERTS -- The signing of joint protocols at Srni in Klatovy District on Thursday [7 May] marked the end of a session of working groups of coal industry experts from CEMA member countries on testing large capacity coal excavators for open cast mining, on drilling technology for underground mines, and on the implementation of the convention on the mutual recognition of the results of tests of mining machinery and equipment. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 87 p 2 AU]

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP DAYS -- Plzen (CTK) -- The "Days of Friendship of the Socialist Countries" opened in Plzen 11 May. The event is aimed at further developing and deepening cultural contacts on the basis of socialist internationalism. It is organized by the Administration for Foreign Cultural Establishments attached to the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by cultural and information centers of the socialist countries represented in the CSSR in cooperation with regional and district party and state agencies. The opening ceremony was attended by heads of individual delegations -- directors of cultural and information centers from Hungary, Cuba, Poland, Bulgaria, the USSR, the GDR, and the SRV. On the same day a 2-day seminar began for the prominent party aktiv, which will be addressed by lecturers from the socialist countries who will speak on the fulfillment of party congress resolutions in their countries. The first day of the seminar, which is also being held in Plzen, was attended by ambassadors of socialist countries to the CSSR -- Viktor Lomakin, Andzej Jedynak, Bela Kovacs, Khristo Petkov, Helmut Ziebert, and Nguyen Phy Soai -- and by Embassy Councilor Benigno Perez Fernandez. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 87 p 2 AU]

COMPONENTS OF 'JARUZELSKI PLAN' VIEWED

LD201732 Warsaw PAP in English 1445 GMT 20 May 87

[By PAP journalist Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, May 20 -- The plan of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe forwarded by Wojciech Jaruzelski on May 8 envisages a gradual withdrawal and reduction of offensive nuclear and conventional weapons and such a revision of military doctrines that would enable them to be deemed as strictly defensive.

The fourth element of the Polish plan: "The continuous search for new means of security and confidence-building measures and mechanisms of strict verification of the observance of the obligations adopted" is organically tied with these offers.

Simple realism shows that moving along the path of decreasing armaments in the most arms-saturated territory in the world, that is the zone from the Danish straits up to the Danube valley, can proceed without setbacks only parallely with an increase in mutual confidence between states belonging to opposing political and military alliances.

This principle has found expression in the CSCE process. Under the decisions of the Stockholm conference states-signatories to the Helsinki Final Act are already introducing security and confidence-building measures of the second generation -- political, information-related, limited military activities and of the inspection-verification type.

It is beyond doubt that the implementation of the three first points of the Polish plan will call for the elaboration of a third generation of measures of this kind.

The emerging agreement between the Soviet Union and the U.S. on eliminating Euro-missiles and the strict verification and on-site inspection which accompany it create an unprecedented model which could be used on other disarmament platforms.

What security and confidence building measures should accompany the implementation of the three first points of the Jaruzelski plan?

For sure, above all a mutual obligation to abstain from the use as the first side -- at the beginning -- of battlefield nuclear weapons, that is those which lower the "nuclear threshold" of conflict the most.

Expanding the Stockholm decisions on notification about military activities on land by informing one another beforehand on independent Navy activites would contribute to an increase of security and confidence.

Measures which limit military activities even more, including sea and air activities, would also confirm the non-provocative defensive attitude of the armed forces of both sides.

BANK CREDITS PROPOSED TO EASE CASH FLOW

AU211239 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 May 87 p 2

[Prof Lefter Kriqi, Prof Sabah Hilmia article: "Can the Chain of Inability to Pay Be Broken, and How?"]

[Text] A few days ago the manager of a light industry enterprise was worried about the financial situation of the enterprise under his care. From what he said, the essence of his concern was more or less as folllows: . . . why must a productive industrial enterprise suffer when it has met its targets set by the production plan (in quantity, range, and quality), when it has correctly dispatched its products to the destination prescribed by the delivery plan, and, moreover, when the wholesale enterprise has accepted the goods delivery as stipulated by the contract -- but is temporarily unable to pay. "Not just this," he added, "now the enterprise is also becoming unable to clear the invoices of those who supply it with raw materials." And so the chain of those unable to pay grows longer instead of being cut, and the situation becomes even more "snarled up," instead of improving.

That was how our conversation started, and how we were encouraged to give our opinion in this article and make our contribution, however small, toward meeting the target set by the party, "of taking measures to halt the chain reaction of cash flow problems at its beginning, in those enterprises which are the source of the temporary insolvency." An inability to pay is connected with and imposed by various factors which may or may not depend on the enterprise. When an enterprise fails to produce goods according to the plan and contract specifications, when it produces goods at a higher unit cost than laid down by the plan, when it works at a loss or procures goods above planned norms, etc., then of course there is no way its financial situation can be healthy. But an inability to pay can also arise because of reasons which do not directly depend on the productive enterprise, and can be a consequence of a chain reaction resulting from the poor financial state of the purchasing enterprise, as in the case mentioned by the manager of the enterprise we mentioned. So we are faced with a question and a duty: Can this chain be broken, and at which of its links?

We think that the chain of cash flow problems can be broken and must be broken at the link which is the "source" of such temporary insolvency, as the AWP Central Committee 14th plenum demanded. In our present example, we think it is neither right nor reasonable for the productive enterprise to suffer the consequences of the economic and financial position of the purchasing enterprise, i.e. of the customer's inability to pay.

The procedure followed and the provisions laid down thus far have been for the bank to give the selling enterprise (in our example, the productive enterprise) bank loans for "goods laden and dispatched" for a set period of time, equal to the time necessary for the delivery and clearance of the documentation, and at a certain rate of interest. The purpose of this loan is to enable the seller to replace his resources in the production process more speedily. In other words, to keep production moving. When this period of time expires, if the customer has still not settled his bills for goods accepted and delivered according to the regulations, the bank labels the selling organization under the category of "credit not repaid on time", i.e. considers it a defaulting enterprise. But its worst aspect is that the selling enterprise falls into financial difficulties through the "fault" of the customer. As a result, it is not in a position to pay its suppliers, who in turn become unable to pay their suppliers, and so the chain of debt grows longer.

We think, therefore, the time has come (and can even not be postponed any longer) to further refine the mechanism of bank loans, so that credit will operate to break this chain at the link which is the source of the cash flow problem. To solve this difficulty and to break this vicious cycle, we suggest that the credit for "goods dispatched", which is given to the seller if the customer does not pay the selling enterprise within the period necessary for documentation circulation and settlement (from 15 to 20 days) even though he has received goods delivery, should then be given to the customer to settle his debts with the selling enterprise. In other words, the customer is burdened with the loan, which always equals the cost of the goods.

What advantage does the suggested new method offer? First of all, the selling enterprise (in our example, the producing enterprise) will not be unjustly burdened with negative financial consequences as a result of the customer's financial difficulties. Nor will it unfairly be counted among those enterprises with loans "not repaid on time". It will therefore not be recorded as a defaulting enterprise, and a cloud will not be cast over its efforts to fulfill the plan. This method will also "localize" the enterprise which is the source of the temporary cash flow problem, and this enterprise will become the subject of analysis by higher authorities, as well as by the bank to which it will be in debt.

In the end the bank will concern itself with fewer defaulting enterprises, and these will be placed under investigation and will become subject to economic and financial analysis. This way, the bank, as a specialized body of state authority, in cooperation with the appropriate organs, will have the opportunity to concentrate its efforts upon better and more fully ascertaining the causes of the situation, and to devise measures to solve it, whether in collaboration with the relevant district authorities, or with central bodies. This is exactly the way in which the bank's role can be further expanded, alongside the role of bank loans, as an effective control through means of the lek, such as the party rightly seeks today from the banking authorities.

We believe that the implementation of such a credit procedure meets the party's demand that the chain of cash flow problems must be broken at the link where the temporary inability to pay starts. We think that we are not dealing with any "violation" of socialist principles of bank credit here, nor are we "covering up" subjective failings in enterprises, which supposedly "lessen" the responsibility of higher level state economic bodies. Nor is this a procedure which will result in surpluses, in goods with a slow turnover, or stockpiling, as some people think. Nor is this a merely "paper" change from "bill not paid on time" to "temporary bank loan" or "bank assistance." On the contrary, this is a measure which will help to localize problems, break the chain of cash flow problems, and alleviate this problem, which has become worrying for some subjective reasons connected with the work of financial authorities and the bank. The form of credit now proposed, even on an experimental basis, does not require any additionasl sources of credit since it is once again a form of credit to a planned end, applied at the point where credit assistance is required.

We think that alongside the suggested improvements in the credit field, the financial authorities must also repair some failings which have been observed in the strict enforcement of the principles of the financing of state expenditure. and in mobilizing budget revenue, by further strengthening the ministries' assistance funds, and correctly estimating the financial role of the branches.

YOUTH ORGANIZATION SECRETARY ADDRESSES PLENUM

AI101959 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 13 May 87 p 1-2

["From the speech" of Haxhire Xhani, Albanian Union of Working Youth Central Committee secretary, delivered at the Albanian Union of working Youth Central Committee plenum held in Tirana on 11 May: "For the Inculcation of Sound Revolutionary Motives in Young People, and the Acquisition of a High Standard of Knowledge"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Some tendencies among the ranks of young people to find easy ways of graduating from school also come under the heading of unsound motivation.

The most marked sign of this is the pressure young people exert upon schools through their families to raise their average mark by any means, although they do not deserve it. As Comrade Ramiz Alia said on 6 June last year, this is as much a problem of the various social organizations, of parents, and of the whole of public opinion, as of the schools. But the youth organization has a very important part to play in this matter: It is well known that young people talk among them selves, and know very well who indulges in back-scratching, and who digs out friends of the teacher. The youth organization has experience in dealing with such problems -- the question has been discussed in the press, especially in the most valuable debate carried out in ZERI I RINISE, and the positive and decisive attitudes of the youth organization have been confirmed. Yet in the majority of such cases people speak in worried tones. Why does this happen? Of course various personal interests are entwined in this question, and these are also a serious problem. But there is one thing which has been clearly proved: The youth organization needs more encouragement, and also needs to be given stronger and more constant support from us comrades of the Albanian Union of Working Youth Central Committee plenum, and especially from youth committees in the districts. This will be necessary to make young people who seek friends and comrades to fix their marks face their responsibility, since these incidents must be considered as violations of socialist morality. There must also be criticism of those teachers who "give way" to such pressures, and who turn the requirement that young people should be well educated, of which the young are well aware, into a matter of trade, and subvert the example of those hundreds of teachers who are outstanding for the high standards they set for both themselves and their pupils, and think only of the training of a better educated future generation such as socialism needs. This forceful blow must be delivered with courage and without qualms in the case of parents too, who are mostly office workers, or workers "with something in their hand" to back them up. Berat District Youth Committee gained valuable experience recently by not only stimulating and guiding progressive thinking in young people's work, but also supporting it when problems arise. [passage omitted]

The situation in foreign language learning is similar. It is up to us to improve educational work so that the need to master a foreign language is better understood by our young people. Nevertheless, talking to young people in secondary schools, one realizes that their motivation and thirst for knowledge has been considerable in recent years, and they have a better conception of the importance of a foreign language. But the educational authorities must consider certain areas where everything is not running smoothly. The textbooks in this subject must be improved without fail, for they do not permit free and natural conversation among young people in the target language. They are often meager and lack the necessary methodological apparatus. In some cases teachers in these subjects lack effective teaching methods.

The television programs about two foreign languages are interesting, and have been very well received by young people, and not only by those in education.

But have some head teachers as those in Rreshen and at the agricultural secondary school in Lushnje not shown a bureaucratic mentality when, even though young people need to watch these programs, they put "rules" and "compulsory study hours" in their way? Is not making a fetish of something which can perfectly possibly be arranged? [passage omitted]

CARCANI ADDRESSES SYMPOSIUM ON EXPORTS

AU171411 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 17 May 87

["Press Review" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, May 17 (ATA) -- Today's press reports that the Council of Ministers organized a national meeting in Tirana to analyse and further materialize the directives and important tasks set by the 9th congress of the party in the fields of export-import. Attending were Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other party and state leaders.

The report submitted by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari presented some conclusions from the realization export-import tasks for 1986 and the first four month period of 1987 and pointed out the main directions of the work, the possibilities to further increase the volume and of the range of articles for export.

Comrade Adil Carcani too spoke at the meeting. He said among the other things that positive is the fact that the foreign currency balance of our country is active and has kept growing with every passing year, and that contrary to the capitalist and bourgeois revisionist countries, it relies completely on our own forces with no aid credit from abroad. Our foreign currency balance is affirming from year to year its virtuality, reflecting at the same time the strength of our socialist economy, our socialist system. It constitutes a very important base for the economic-social development of the country for the present and future as well. Further on, after congratulating the collectives of numerous plants, mines, agriculturaal enterprises and cooperatives for the realization and overfulfilment of the export tasks, Comrade Adil Carcani spoke of the tasks and concrete measures to be taken for the realization of the targets set by the 9th congress of the party and the important instructions that Comrade Ramiz Alia, beloved leader of our party and people, has set to the party and all the working people of the country. [passage omitted]

POLITBURO APPROVES ZHIVKOV-GORBACHEV MEETING

AU201850 Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was briefed today on the meeting of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, with CPSU CC Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev, which took place in Moscow on May 11, 1987.

The Politburo expressed satisfaction with the results of the meeting which will give a new impetus to the further broadening and improvement on a qualitatively new basis of the Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation, the unity and fraternal friendship between the BCP and the CPSU, between the two countries and peoples. The Politburo assessed highly the state of the Bulgaro-Soviet ties and cooperation in all fields.

The summit again reiterated the determination of the two fraternal parties and countries to strengthen the positions of world socialism and to work along the [as received] other socialist states, and progressive and peace-loving forces for the elimination of the nuclear threat, for disarmament, for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and the restoration of the spirit of detente in international affairs.

Politburo emphasized the enormous significance of the new integrational forms bilaterally and within the framework of CMEA, the consistent fulfillment of the agreements on the setting up of direct ties between Bulgaria and Soviet enterprises.

The Politburo expressed satisfaction with the coincidence of the aims and principles of the socio-economic restructuring in the two countries and with the joint approach to the fulfillment of the decisions of the congresses of the two parties aimed at restructuring and renovation.

The Politburo again noted the great significance of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the January Plenum of the CPSU CC in respect to socialism and peace in the world.

BALEV RECEIVES NOVOSTI DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

AU192009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev received Aleksey Pushkov, deputy chairman of the leadership of NOVOSTI, on 19 May. They discussed issues related to further strengthening fruitful cooperation between Sofia Press Agency and NOVOSTI, and increasing efficiency. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Stefan Petrov, director of Sofia Press Agency.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG TO VISIT SECOND HALF OF JUNE

AU201447 Sofia BTA in English 1414 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr. Zhao Ziyang, in charge of the Office of Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of China's State Council, will pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria in the second half of June, this year.

DPRK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU211822 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- The six-day visit of a parliamentary delegation of the DPRK, led by Mr. Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

This was a very useful visit which continued the good traditions in the parliamentary cooperation between the two countries. The talks with the delegation of the National Assembly, as well as the other meetings confirmed the readiness of Bulgaria and the DPRK to seek more and more varied forms for promoting relations. The two delegations unanimously expressed the stand that there are many unused possibilities for deepening relations in all spheres and that the parliaments could exert favourable influence in this respect.

At the meeting with Mr. Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgaria-DPRK Consultative Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Issues, there was put forward the idea for the parliaments of the two countries to observe how the agreements and contracts in the different trends of economic relations are implemented.

The delegation visited the Smolyan and Plovdiv counties where it acquainted itself with industrial and farm sites and with historical and cultural landmarks.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 21 May carries the report on the visit of the DPRK parliamentary delegation, and adds: "On 21 May the DPRK parliamentary delegation departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, and by other officials."]

STANISHEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WEST BERLIN

AU211508 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 May 87 p 8

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned from West Berlin on 19 May. The delegation took part in the Eighth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

BALEV-LED BCP CC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GREECE

AU211236 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 May 87 p 6

[Text] On 18 May the BCP Central Committee delegation led by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, returned from Athens after taking part in the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee "Social and National Security" Department; and others.

At Athens Airport the delegation was seen off by Orestis Kolozov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, and other responsible associates of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece. Petur Slavchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Greece, was also at the airport.

BCP DAILY EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH GREECE

AU191807 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 87 p 6

[Editorial article: "Bulgaria-Greece: In the Interest of Good-Neighborly Relations and Peace"]

[Text] The official visit of Petur Mladenov to the Republic of Greece, which he made at the invitation of Greek foreign minister Karolos Papoulias, is over.

The 3-day visit was full of meetings and talks that demonstrated the dynamic character of Bulgarian-Greek relations, and their steady and ascending development. The categorical opinion was expressed that the climate of good-neighborly relations and understanding between the two neighboring countries is a result of constructive efforts as well as the tradition of political consultations, which have consolidated especially during the recent high level meetings. The dialogue in the Greek capital outlined new ways of strengthening and enriching the forms of cooperation, in the spirit of the declaration on friendship, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation, signed on 11 September 1986 in Sofia by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister ofthe Republic of Greece.

The talks in Athens confirmed that despite the complex situation in Europe and the world, Bulgaria and Greece are using and will use all the positive favorable factors -- geographic, historical, economic, and of course, political -- to develop and perfect their bilateral relations. The positive evaluation of the implementation of the 1982 long-range program on further developing economic cooperation, economic cooperation in general, and relations in various areas of life, voiced by Petur Mladenov and Karolos Papoulias, was accompanied by the willingness to expand bilateral relations, which was stressed at the talks.

Life convincingly confirms the stabilizing role of Bulgarian-Greek friendship in the Balkans. Our countries' dynamic actions to implement the idea of turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and their striving to develop understanding and mutually beneficial relations in the interest of all Balkan nations, are an example of cooperation between states with different social systems. This cooperation, developed prudently and in a responsible manner, is in the interest of all Balkan nations. The coinciding positions of Bulgaria and Greece on the main issues of our time -- the necessity to reduce the nuclear threat, supporting the Soviet initiatives to remove the medium-range missiles from Europe, and the striving to cooperate in justly and lastingly solving the Cypriot issue -- are a bright demonstration of the constructive approach to international affairs.

The new Bulgarian-Greek dialogue outlined the basic characteristics of the principled and peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans. The consistent and steady course of our country toward good-neighborly relations with all countries in the region, and our country's conviction that there are no questions which could not be solved by peaceful means, were stressed again. The region's problems can be solved without any interference in internal affairs, and through the joint efforts of the interested countries.

Bulgaria and Greece now conduct their foreign policy actions in the interest of good-neighborly relations and peace, and in the interest of strengthening confidence and security in the region, Europe, and the world. The dialogue in Athens confirmed again the two countries' common goal -- peace and prosperity for their nations, according to the order of our time.

MIKHAYLOV-LED BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

AU211237 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 May 87 p 6

[Text] On 18 May the BCP delegation led by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned from Havana.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was met by Vasil Momov, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee "Ideological Policy" Department. Julio Cezar Cansio Ferer, advisor at the Cuban Embassy in Sofia, was also at the airport.

CUBA'S DEPUTY PREMIER VALDES ARRIVES

AU201634 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 May 87 p 6

[Text] Ramiro Valdes Menendez, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Bulgaria.

He was greeted by Comrade Andrey Lukanov. Manuel Perez Hernandez, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, was among those who greeted the Cuban guest.

Lukanov, Valdes Attend Rally

AU191916 Sofia BTA in English 1746 GMT 19 May 87

["Jose Marti: Symbol of National Independence Struggle" -- BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Sofia, May 19 (BTA) -- A monument was unveiled here today to one of the most outstanding figures in the Latin American movement for national independence, the Cuban revolutionary poet Jose Marti (1853-1895), who laid his life for the freedom of his country.

The ceremonial rally was addressed by Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, and by Mr Ramiro Valdes Menendez, vice president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, who is visiting here. [passage omitted]

COOPERATION SESSION, VISA AGREEMENT WITH ECUADOR

AU191915 Sofia BTA in English 1803 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Ecuadorean economic and trade relations are undergoing a positive development. Proof of this are the agreements reached at the first session of the Joint Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Bulgaria will build whole projects in power engineering, the food industry and agriculture and will export machines and equipment for small electric power stations. She will import from Ecuador coffee, cocoa and fish products. These agreements underlie the contract for economic and techno-scientic cooperation between the two countries.

The first consular convention between Bulgaria and Ecuador was also signed today. It envisages facilitations of the visa regimen.

INTERNATIONAL AIDS SYMPOSIUM HELD IN SOFIA

AU211240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 87 P 3

[Zorka Krusteva article: "Prognosis, Fears, and Hopes"]

[Excerpts] It is not sensation seeking, nor is it a coincidence that the mass media throughout the world are dealing with the problems of AIDS almost every day. This is a previously unknown and dangerous disease, which is spreading almost like an epidemic and against which no reliable cure has been found.

[Passage omitted] An AIDS symposium recently closed in Sofia. It was organized by the Medical Academy (namely the Maymeks foreign trade trust), the Abott-Diagnosties company, and the Bulfarma bureau attached to INTERPRED. In opening the symposium, Academician Dr. Atanas Maleev, first deputy minister of national health, declared that AIDS has become a problem not only from the medical viewpoint, but also from the social, economic, and moral-ethical viewpoints.

He said that in Bulgaria the government has guaranteed health protection by providing the necessary funds for equipping diagnostic laboratories in connection with AIDS. Many medical experts and laboratory workers have been carefully trained to cope with preventive measure in the fight against this disease. Donated blood and blood banks are carefully controlled and the donors themselves are thoroughly examined. Education of the population has started, with films, lectures, discussions, pamphlets, and articles.

FATHERLAND FRONT 10TH CONGRESS CONCLUDES SESSIONS

Kubadinski Reelected

AU161828 Sofia BTA in English 1305 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC, was reelected chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front today.

The most important thing now is the unity of thought which became apparent during this congress to be turned into unity of action of the Fatherland Front activists in the successful fulfilment of the congress decisions, said Mr Kubadinski in his closing speech.

He said that the congress has expressed the people's willingness and conviction to fulfil the strategic policy on qualitatively new development and radical changes in public life. The open and constructive discussion, the critical analysis of the achievements, the shared experience and the numerous proposals have strengthened and further developed the ideas for the Fatherland Front's participation in the process of restructuring and the radical changes in its work along the road of voluntariness and self-management. That is why the 10th congress will remain in history as a congress of restructuring, said Mr Kubadinski.

He commended the significance of Mr Zhivkov's speech before the congress which outlined the ways for the consolidation of self-management in the municipalities, the population's mass and active involvement in the solving of the problems of the state and society, as well as in the management of the socialist property.

In conclusion Mr Kubadinski said that the Fatherland Front will continue to contribute to the broadening and improvement of the friendship and understanding between the peoples and the creation of a broad front of all peace-loving forces in support of the realistic proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at saving peace and life on earth.

New Leadership Elected

AU161900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 87

[Excerpts] Today was the 3d and last day of the 10th Fatherland Front Congress. [passage omitted]

Following Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech, the delegates unanimously adopted the congress resolution, amendments and additions to the Statute of the Fatherland Front. A decision approving the accountability report of the Central Finance-Control Commission was also approved.

The leading organs of the Fatherland Front were elected -- that is, new memberships for the National Council and the Central Finance-Control Commission.

At its first session the Fatherland Front National Council elected as its chairman Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo. Sava Dulbokov and Krustyu Trichkov were elected first deputy chairmen of the National Council, and Angel Tsvetkov, Mincho Peychev, and Elena Lagodinova were elected deputy chairmen.

Georgi Petkov, Ginyo Ganev, Dimitur Viyachev, Nikifor Stoichkov, Siyka Neykova, and Khristo Marinov were elected as secretaries of the Fatherland Front National Council. The Presidium of the Fatherland Front National Council was elected, consisting of 87 persons.

At its first session, the newly elected Central Finance-Control Commission of the Fatherland Front elected Kiril Kuzmanov as its chairman.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski delivered the closing speech at the conclusion of the congress. [passage omitted]

Zhivkov Receives USSR's Orlov

AU161915 Sofia BTA in English 1359 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today the head of the Soviet delegation to the 10th Congress of the Fatherland Front Mr Vladimir Orlov, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, president of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and first vice chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

The cordial discussion centered on the bilateral cooperation and the interaction between the two countries' public organizations.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, also took part in the meeting.

Mr Todor Zhivkov received today the heads of the foreign delegations who took part in the 10th Congress of the Fatherland Front, an organization founded by the great son of Bulgaria Georgi Dimitrov. Mr Zhivkov briefed his guests on the role of this organization during the years of the struggle against the monarchy and fascism and on its task today, at the time of Bulgaria's socialist construction. The Bulgarian party and state leader emphasized this country's readiness to maintain peaceful coexistence with all states and all peace-loving peoples.

Leaders Attend Reception

AU161926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] The Fatherland Front National Council gave a reception in the Boyana residence in Sofia to mark the end of the 10th Fatherland Front Congress. It was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, Nacho Papazov, and Vasil Tsanov, as well as by members of the foreign delegations who had taken part in the Fatherland Front Congress. The reception took place in a cordial atmosphere.

CONFERENCE ON OPTICAL, LASER EQUIPMENT OPENS

AU191756 Sofia BTA in English 1520 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Varna, May 19 (BTA) -- The conference on optical and laser equipment which opened here today was attended by representatives of Great Britain, Spain, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and France. The conference will discuss in detail the new developments in laser technology and laser physics and their application in medicine, biology and other human activities. It will also discuss the technology of optical instrument building, of computing and fiber optical instruments, the construction and trial of components and instruments as well as questions of labour hygiene and safety in the work with laser systems.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES BALKAN ECOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU211625 Sofia BTA in English 1605 GMT 21 May 87

["For Cooperation in Ecology" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- Today the ambassadors of Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia and the charge d'affaires of the Embassies of Albania and Greece in Sofia were received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On behalf of the Government of Bulgaria, Deputy Minister Ivan Ganev presented them with a note which stresses the growing necessity of joint efforts of the countries of the Balkan Peninsula for preserving the environment in the region. On the basis of Mr. Todor Zhivkov's idea for signing an ecological protection treaty, put forward at the 13th Congress of the BCP, the Bulgarian Government proposes to the governments of all Balkan states to hold a meeting of governmental experts for discussing the possibilities for cooperation in the field of the ecological protection of the Balkan Peninsula.

STROUGAL, KIRIANOU OPEN TALKS IN NICOSIA 21 MAY

LD220018 Prague CTK in English 1933 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Nicosia, May 21 (CTK correspondent) -- Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal opened talks here today.

The statesmen reviewed bilateral relations, which have a traditionally good level, and possibilities of further deepening and improving the quality of economic cooperation.

Before the discussions started, the Czechoslovak premier laid a wreath at the statue of former Cypriot President Makarios.

President Kyprianou gave here tonight a ceremonial dinner to honour the visiting Czechoslovak premier.

Dinner Speeches

LD220025 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Nicosia May 21 (CTK correspondent) -- The traditional friendly relations, linking Cyprus and Czechoslovakia, are a practical reflection of a broad and harmonious cooperation in trade, economy, science and education, health care and a number of other spheres, Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou stressed here tonight at a dinner given to honour Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, currently on an official visit to Cyprus.

Apart from the rich bilateral cooperation, which is being consistently supported and deepened, the two countries' nations are linked by a number of joint interests and aims concerning world peace and security, he continued, and stressed that Cyprus strives to contribute to peaceful coexistence, to the creation of a new economic order in the world, to the liquidation of all local hotbeds of tension, prevention of wars, to disarmament and international security.

He expressed the belief that progress, understanding, peace and a happier future of mankind are a common cause and duty of the whole mankind and all nations, both small and large, and explained the country's attitude to a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus question.

Cypriot people struggle for a really free, independent, territorially integral, united, non-aligned, peaceful and happy Cyprus, the president stressed and underlined the need for the help and support of the international community in this struggle and appreciated Czechoslovakia's consistent help and support for his country.

"The Czechoslovak Government is a resolute supporter of all efforts aimed at the improvement of the situation in the world and peaceful settlement of all conflicts and liquidation of hotbeds of tension", Czechoslovak premier said at the dinner tonight.

"...I wish the republic of Cyprus an early solution of internal problems which are after all problems of our continent. Our stand is known. We are in favour of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of your state in harmony with the charter and respective resolutions of the United Nations. We are against the division of the Republic of Cyprus and against foreign troops and bases on the island. I believe that time is ripe for an international conference on the U.N. soil which would justly solve this serious problem to the benefit of the people of both communities, to the benefit of the Republic of Cyprus. We are of the opinion that the Cypriots whom we consider friendly people are capable of settling their affairs, for instance in the form of federation, and thus to strengthen their international prestige", Lubomir Strougal said.

"We are living in a dramatic period when all people of good will as well as politicians having common sense increasingly realize their responsibility for the maintenance of world peace. The proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, for the elimination of chemical weapons, reduction of conventional arms and troops and recently also for the liquidation of medium-range missiles and other nuclear systems in Europe are gaining ground. I firmly believe that agreements which will reduce stockpiles of weapons will be signed this year", Lubomir Strougal went on to say.

Speaking of Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations the Czechoslovak premier said that these contacts prove the possibility of effective cooperation of states with different social systems. Czechoslovakia is greatly interested in the further development of economic contacts. Czechoslovakia would like to overcome temporary obstacles caused by the current complicated situation in world trade and expand economic ties, he added.

Cypriot Media Coverage

For Cypriot media coverage of Premier Lubomir Strougal's official visit to Cyprus, including his meeting with President Kiprianou, see Cyprus section of the 21 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HUSAK, INDRA RECEIVE SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD211951 Prague CTK in English 1301 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Prague May 21 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak today received the visiting delegation of the Syrian People's Council led by its speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi.

Present was chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra.

They agreed that Czechoslovak-Syrian relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres have reached a high level and are developing in harmony with the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries. This favourable process is promoted by contacts between legislative bodies which play an important role in strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries and improving their mutual knowledge.

Gustav Husak and Mahmud al-Zu'bi voiced support for the Soviet proposal to halt the arms race, remove nuclear weapons from the earth and increase confidence and security in the world. They stressed that an international conference of all sides concerned, under U.N. auspices and respecting the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, is the most feasible way towards a Middle East settlement and establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area.

Earlier today, the Syrian parliamentary delegation visited Prague's Palace of Culture, the largest cultural facility in Czechoslovakia and one of the largest in the world, and a member of the international association of congress centre.

DELEGATE GREETS WEST BERLIN PARTY CONGRESS

AU211225 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 87 p 6

[Vladimir Vacha dispatch from West Berlin" "Jobs Instead of Arms"]

[Excerpts] West Berlin -- The 3-day Eighth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW) ended on Sunday [17-May]. [passage omitted]

Among those who took the floor in the debate on Saturday [16 May] was the head of the delegation of our party, Miroslav Bochenek, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and central secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society. He said, among other things, that the congress persuasively demonstrated the importance of the role played by the SEW in the struggle to preserve peace and in defending the interests and rights of the working people of West Berlin as well as the party's determination to offensively develop this struggle further and to raise it to a new level.

Comrade M. Bochenek described the defense of peace as the main task of the present. "We are glad that it was from Prague that Mikhail Gorbachev recently addressed to the whole world his significant new peace proposals. The CPCZ and all people support the USSR's foreign policy of peace. We have a vital interest in the preservation of world and European security and present therefore our own initiatives," he said. In concluding he voiced satisfaction with the development of relations between the two parties. [passage omitted]

CPCZ OFFICIAL MEETS WITH SPANISH CP FIGURES

LD200958 Prague CTK in English 0905 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Madrid, May 20 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by its member and international department head Michal Stefanak met here yesterday with representatives of the Communist Party of Spain, headed by Executive Committee member and Central Committee Secretary Simon Sanchez Montero.

The two delegations informed one another about the situation in their countries and work of the parties, and discussed some questions of their further cooperation. Sanchez Montero acquainted the Czechoslovak delegation with views and approaches of the Communist movement in Spain.

Later in the day, the delegation visited Toledo, meeting there with representatives of the party provincial organization.

The delegation held talks with chairman of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain Ignacio Gallego and Party General Secretary Joan Ramos. The two sides stated the identity of views on the basic questions discussed. They appreciated cooperation of the two parties and discussed questions of its further extension.

Representatives of the Communist Party of the peoples of Spain informed the Czechoslovak guests about the working out of the conclusions of the recent 2nd party congress, including the efforts for the unification of Spanish Communists.

COLOTKA GIVES INTERVIEW ON GREEK CP CONGRESS

LD191257 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, who headed the party delegation at the 12th congress of the Communist Party of Greece, has granted an interview to the Czechoslovak press agency [CTK], RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA. He described relations between the two parties as very good, with identical views on all decisive questions of the present world, and the international communist and workers' movement. He stressed that new dynamism was marked in this cooperation particularly after 1984 when a protocol was signed on cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Greece.

In a part of his interview Peter Colotka assessed in detail the talks and conclusions of the 12th congress of the Communist Party of Greece. He said that the congress very responsibly assessed the present political situation in the country, and set out the contents of the policy of transformation, as well as specific steps by the communist party for the defense of political, social, economic and national interests of the working people. He drew attention, in particular, to the conclusion of the congress: To strive wholeheartedly for creating a unified front of all leftwing parties and other political forces of the country.

Peter Colotka designated as a further significant task of the Greek Communists the struggle against attempts to establish a political system of two parties, alternating in power, inasmuch as it is its aim to limit the influence of the Communist Party of Greece and other leftwing and progressive forces.

The congress displayed high standards in assessing international problems, by supporting the struggle of all peaceloving forces against nuclear weapons threatening the existence of human civilization, and the peace initiatives and proposals of the USSR, Peter Colotka noted in his interview.

SFRY SIGNS PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD201437 Prague CTK in English 1236 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- The 20th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended here today with the signing of a protocol.

The protocol was signed by chairman of the two parts of the Committee, Czechoslovak deputy Premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Mtio Pejovski.

In the course of the session, the two sides considered the questions of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Trade exchange of goods is expected to rise by at least 5 per cent. Special attention was paid to the development of production cooperation and specialization.

Extensive cooperation agreements are being prepared in the sphere of heavy engineering. An extension of cooperation is also expected in the chemical and pharmaceutical industry. In cooperation in non-ferrous metals, the validity of existing agreements is to be extended and new ones are to be prepared.

Also discussed was further extension of cooperation in agriculture, as well as the possibilities of broader exchange of consumer goods, of cooperation in tourism, transport and the building industry.

The 20th session of the committee significantly helped extend Czechoslovak-Yugoslav economic relations.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SFRY'S PRESIDENT MOJSOV

AU191858 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to SFRY"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, on the occasion of Mojsov taking up his position.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to Marian Rozic, new president of the SFRY Assembly.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES PRAGUE VISIT

Talks With Urban

LD211401 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban met in Prague today Air Force Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign affairs minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. They discussed in detail the present development of trade exchange between Czechoslovakia and Thailand and prerequisites for its further expansion. They also briefed each other on trade possibilities.

It has been agreed that the first session of the Czechoslovak-Thai mixed commission for commercial cooperation will take place in Bangkok this year, and will discuss specific measures for the further development of commercial, economic, and industrial cooperation.

Received by Husak

LD211642 Prague CTK in English 1445 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Prague May 21 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Thursday visiting Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Sitthi Sawetsila.

The two representatives discussed bilateral relations and their expansion, and stated that the intensification of bilateral contacts is not only in interest of the peoples of the two countries, but will also contribute to the strengthening of international cooperation, peace and security in the world. They exchanged views on the situation in South East Asia and stressed that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals contained in his Vladivostock speech in July 1986 play an important role in the normalization of the situation in the region.

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban met here Thursday with Thai Foreign Minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to evaluate bilateral exchange of goods.

The Czechoslovak minister acquainted the Thai guest with the Czechoslovak program of exports and potential Czechoslovak machine and equipment deliveries for the branches of power engineering, building materials, petrochemistry, engineering, textile industry and others.

The two sides conferred on the increase of Thai exports to Czechoslovakia. The Thai minister confirmed interest in the extension of trade and economic relations with Czechoslovakia. In this connection, he appreciated the significance of the visit of Thai Minister of Commerce Montri Phongphanith to Czechoslovakia in March 1987, and the adoption of an agreement on the establishment of the Czechoslovak-Thai mixed commission for trade cooperation. The commission's first session is to be held this year in Bangkok.

The Thai minister of foreign affairs visited here Thursday the machine-tool enterprise "Tos" at Prague 10 District.

HUSAK RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW AMBASSADORS

LD151425 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received in Prague Castle today Julio Barboza, new ambassador of the Argentine Republic to Czechoslovakia. In the course of the reception, they noted with satisfaction that the traditionally good Czechoslovak-Argentine relations are successfully developing and deepening in political, economic, trade, and cultural spheres. They stressed that cooperation and constructive dialogue between countries with different social systems assist improvement of international realtions and contribute toward trust and security in the world.

Abdol Haqi Samandari, new ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Czechoslovakia, was also received today by the president of the Republic. In the course of a cordial, comradely conversation they stressed that relations between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan have a long tradition and create a good basis for their strengthening and deepening in all spheres. They noted the complete identity of views on the basic questions of international politics and expressed support for the efforts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to achieve peace and stability and goodneighborly relations in southwest Asia.

Ikolo Bolelama W'Okondola, new ambassador of the Republic of Zaire to Czechoslovakia, also presented his credentials to the president of the Republic. [paragraph continues]

In the course of the audience, they expressed confidence that the further development of the Czechoslovak-Zairian relations, above all in the economic sphere, would be for the benefit of peoples of the two countries and a joint contribution to the strengthening of international cooperation.

AUSTRIAN DAILY REPORTS RELEASE OF DISSIDENT

AU211350 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 May 87 p 1

[Text] Prague -- CSSR dissident Petr Pospichal, one of the signatories of Charter 77, has been released from prison. Pospichal (26) had been arrested this January in Brno during a large-scale police campaign. While his fellow prisoners were released after short interrogations, Pospichal had to remain in prison without being given any reasons.

LENART ATTENDS SLOVAK REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD151423 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] A session of the CPSL Central Slovak Regional Committee took place today in Banska Bystrica. Taking part was Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. It discussed the fulfillment of decisions emerging from the 8th session of the party Central Committee in June 1983 and the 17th Party Congress, on the acceleration of scientific and technical development.

The report stated that despite some positive results in utilizing science and technology in practice, there has not been a fundamental change which would mean more intensive development and securing of the qualitatively higher level of the whole reproduction process in the Central Slovak Region economy. The causes are, among other things, the outdated structure of production, insufficient concentration in the scientific and technical base on solving decisive tasks, and insufficient connection between product and technology innovation and other parts of the plan, the investment one in particular.

In the discussion Comrade Jozef Lenart emphasized the importance of scientific and technical progress in restructuring the economic mechanism and in connection with the preparation of experts [word indistinct]. He spoke about the role of schools and other education systems. He directed attention to the fulfillment of the qualitative indicators of production and at the same time he pointed out their connection with the efficiency and higher creation of national income.

HEALTH OFFICER INTERVIEWED ON AIDS IN SLOVAKIA

AU210951 Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA No 19 in Slovak 15 May 87 p 10

[Interview with Stefan Calpas, chief health officer of the Slovak SR, by Fridrich Hlava: "The Best Protection: Abstention and Restraint;" date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Hlava] According to data of the WHO [UN World Health Organization] and the Panos Institute in the United States of November 1986, which are based on the situation in 127 out of 159 countries, the spread of AIDS worldwide is relatively very fast. Is there a need to sound the alarm in our country as well?

[Calpas] We at the Ministry of Health of the Slovak SR have been sounding the alarm since 1983. We have taken a number of comprehensive and very specific steps to diagnose AIDS within the framework of the Slovak population and among foreigners living or arriving in the Slovak SR. In 1984 we set up a laboratory charged with the study of AIDS and with preparing a scheme for combatting the disease and protection against it.

[Hlava] Before calling on you I noticed a poster providing information on carriers of AIDS and the possibilities of its transmission in our conditions. What other means do you intend to use to inform the broad public about the problems relating to the disease?

[Calpas] We intend to use all information media to spread medical information about AIDS -- television, press, and the radio. After all, even this interview serves this purpose. Our experts have already informed the public via Czechoslovak Television, and the Health Education Institute has prepared a number of information materials, including a folder for physicians' consulting rooms. We are also working on a short film to be shown in movie houses before full-length feature films for approximatey 6 months. I stress that what we want is not a one-off campaign but a constant flow of information, in view of the long incubation period of AIDS (4 to 6 years).

[Hlava] To what extent has AIDS become spread in the Slovak SR? How many carriers of the disease are registered?

[Calpas] Let me proceed chronologically. In 1983-84 we had two suspected cases of AIDS. The patients showed all the known clinical symptoms. Both patients were from Bratislava; one was a citizen of Zaire and the second a Bratislava citizen. The disease ended lethally in both instances. In 1985 we had one confirmed case of the disease, a citizen of the Slovak SR who, as we found out, had contracted the disease abroad and who died the same year. In 1986 we had a fully developed case of the disease by a citizen of Zambia, who later returned home. In 1987 we have so far registered AIDS among three foreign nationals and one female citizen of the Slovak SR and have detected the virus among three homosexual men. However, although they carry the virus, they still show no symptoms of the disease. I would like to add that all these data represent just the tip of what we hope is a small iceberg, because not all carriers of the virus are known to us.

[Hlava] The question arises in this context of whether we shall have AIDS detection labs attached to blood transfusion stations?

[Calpas] I can assure you that we are prepared for this. Effective 1 January 1987, we have labs at all regional blood transfusion stations which carry out mandatory screenings of all blood donors. Among the 50,000 donors screened thus far we have not detected a single occurrence of the AIDS virus. I would also like to add that among hemophiliacs we have so far had neither an occurrence of AIDS nor of the AIDS virus. [passage omitted]

We will gradually expand this network of laboratories to include district blood transfusion stations and health centers. This depends on the supply of special-purpose diagnostic equipment.

[Hlava] What is the situation with respect to the means for combatting and preventing AIDS?

[Calpas] The funds for the forthcoming planning period for the purchase of diagnostic preparations and the necessary equipment to screen blood donors and people from the risk groups, as well as other people on the basis of medical indications, have been ensured. We guarantee the examination of every patient where there is need for such an examination. [passage omitted]

KESSLER ARRIVES IN CYPRUS, MEETS COUNTERPART

To See National Guard

LD211042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1011 21 May 87

[Text] Nicosia, 21 May (ADN) -- The GDR military delegation headed by Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister, arrived in the Republic of Cyprus today on its way from Damascus.

The delegation is responding to an invitation by Defense Minister Ilias Iliadhis, who cordially welcomed the guests at Larnaca Airport with other personages from that country. During their 3-day stay, the generals and officers of the GDR National People's Army (NVA) will visit units of the Cypriot National Guard, and will meet with their hosts for talks on deepening friendly relations.

In Damascus the delegation was bid farewell by Corps General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Syrian Armed Forces and defense minister.

Praises Nonaligned Activity

LD211854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Nisocia, 21 May (ADN) -- Official talks began today in Nicosia between the GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister, and Cypriot Defense Minister Ilias Iliadhis. The talks centered on developing bilateral relations and exchanging views on current international issues.

Both parties noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the GDR and Cyprus was mutually beneficial and was developing on the basis of the guidelines laid down during meetings between the highest representatives of both states in 1980 and 1982. Ilias Iliadhis honored the GDR's continuous support for the fight of the Cypriot people for a just, lasting, and peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem under UN patronage.

Army Gen Heinz Kessler stressed that the GDR supported all international steps directed at strengthening peace, increasing international security, and bringing about a peaceful resolution of conflicts and contentious issues. He praised the active role of Cyprus in the Nonaligned Movement.

The mission of the Cypriot National Guard was explained by its commander, Lieutenant General Yeoryios Politis.

In the evening, the defense minister gave a dinner honoring the GDR military delegation.

Cypriot Media Covers Visit

For Cypriot coverage of the official visit to Cyprus by National Defense Minister Heinz Kessler, including meetings with Cypriot Defense Minister Ilias Iliadhis and Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, see the Cyprus section of the 21 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SINDERMANN MEETS AUSTRIAN PARTY HEAD, DEPARTS

Talks With Communist Official

LD201341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1137 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Vienna, 20 May (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the GDR People's Chamber, today met Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria (KPOE). Horst Sindermann conveyed warmest greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which Franz Muhri warmly reciprocated.

Franz Muhri stated that an exchange of opinions and experiences with the SED is of particular significance in the decisive question of the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear inferno. Horst Sindermann briefed the KPOE chairman on the experiences of the SED and its efforts for a further dynamic development of the GDR's national economy.

Concludes Visit 20 May

LD201322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Vienna, 20 May (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the GDR People's Chamber, today concluded his 3-day visit to Austria. At Vienna's Schwechat Airport he was given a warm sendoff by Austrian National Council President Leopold Gratz.

At a meeting this morning both politicians stated that relations between the parliaments of both countries are continuing to develop favorably within the framework of goodneighborly cooperation between states.

Yesterday evening Horst Sindermann also met Dr. Heinz Fischer, and Anton Benya, president of the Austrian Trade Union Federation.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES GREEK COMMUNIST LEADER

AU201636 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 87 p 2

[Telegram from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, to Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party]

[Text] Dear Comrade Florakis: On the occasion of your reelection as general secretary of the Greek Communist Party, I convey cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf. I wish you success, good health, and creative energy for your responsible activity.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, General Secretary

HONECKER CABLES SFRY'S MOJSOV ON ELECTION WIN

AU211128 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 May 87 pp 1-2

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to SFRY Presidency President Lazar Mojsov]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mojsov:

On the occasion of your election to the high office of SFRY Presidency president, I convey to you most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and on my own behalf.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to affirm my conviction that the close relations of firm friendship and overall cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY, which are based on mutual understanding and trust, will continue to develop successfully in the interest of peace and socialism and for the benefit of our states and peoples.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Mojsov, creative energy in your responsible work, good health, and well-being, as well as the friendly SFRY people's new successes in the country's socialist development.

Erich Honecker,
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

KRENZ BRIEFS CUBAN MILITARY GUEST ON SED CONGRESS

LD201247 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0949 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation from the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee led by Division General Sixto Batista Santana, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and chief of the Military Department of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. Sixto Batista Santana conveyed fraternal greetings from Fidel Castro to Erich Honecker. During its stay in the GDR the delegation will familiarize itself with the experiences of the SED in the area of defense and security policy.

In his talks Egon Krenz briefed his Cuban guests on the realization of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and results in strengthening socialism and securing peace. The parties honored the fruitful development of relations, as they are developing on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by Fidel Castro and Erich Honecker, the highest representatives of both countries. They underlined the joint struggle for the realization of the far-reaching peace proposals of the Soviet Union and all peace initiatives by the socialist states.

Wolfgang Herger, SED Central Committee member and director of the Security Department of the Central Committee, and Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran, the Republic of Cuba's ambassador to the GDR, also took part in the talks.

HAGER MEETS NICARAGUAN WRITER, VIEWS CULTURE TIES

AU201637 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May p 4

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday [14 May] received writer Rosario Murillo, member of the Sandinist Assembly and chairwoman of the Writers' Association and of the Association of Cultural Workers of Nicaragua (ASTC), for a talk.

Kurt Hager briefed the visitor on the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress in the sphere of culture. He pointed to the artists' and cultural workers' commitment to strengthening the Republic and to the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Rosaria Murillo reported on her people's struggle to defend national independence and to achieve social progress. She made special mention of the cultural achievements in Nicaragua since the victory of the revolution and of the artists' participation in the struggle for a peaceful future for the Nicaraguan working people.

Both sides noted that cultural relations are developing in a satisfactory manner. This has been demonstrated by the agreements concluded between artists' associations in the GDR and their partners in Nicaragua. During the talk further issues concerning cultural cooperation were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, Nicaraguan ambassador to the GDR.

In the course of her stay in the GDR, Rosario Murillo took part in the international writers' seminar "Berlin -- a Place for Peace." She familiarized herself with experiences in the cultural-political sphere and held talks with artists and cultural workers in Berlin and Dresden.

SEIBT SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

AU211021 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 87 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Government agreements on granting GDR solidarity aid in 1987 were concluded with the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos in Berlin on Thursday [14 May]. GDR Solidarity Committee President Kurt Seibt and the ambassadors of the SRV, Tran Hoai Nam; Kampuchea, Meas Sip; and Laos, Venheuang Vonvichit signed these agreements in the presence of Horst Soelle deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the GDR's State Planning Commission.

The solidarity aid thus agreed upon will be financed from the money donated by the public and the GDR's social organizations to the central solidarity account No 444. It will provide the training and advanced training of citizens, supplies of teaching appliances, medicines and other urgently needed goods, as well as equipment for teaching, production and repair workshops and for setting them up.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD THANKS HONECKER FOR MESSAGE

AU211130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- "I am certain that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two states will continue to develop for the mutual benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of peace, justice, understanding, and international cooperation," says a telegram from Damascus to Erich Honecker. In this telegram Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, expresses thanks to the chairman of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council for the congratulations on the National Day of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Hafiz al-Asad expresses Syria's appreciation for the GDR's solidarity with the struggle for a comprehensive and just peace in the Arab region, "which puts an end to the occupation of Arab territory by Israel and the usurptation of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine."

In conclusion Hafiz al-Asad extends best wishes to Erich Honecker for good health and for further successes of the GDR's friendly people.

OFFICIALS PREPARE FOR, OPEN PEASANT'S CONGRESS

Honecker Tours Schwerin

LD202021 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 20 May 87

[Excerpt] Schwerin, 20 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, was welcomed with great warmth in Schwerin this afternoon.

Thousands of inhabitants of the Mecklenburg Bezirk City, in which the 13th Peasants Congress starts tomorrow, welcomed Erich Honecker at the entrance to the city on the picturesquely situated Muess Bay. Soon after his arrival, the guest toured the Grosser Dreesch area of the city together with Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Ziegner, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive for Schwerin, as well as other personages.

In the course of his visit, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, also met working people from the industrial area of Schwerin-Sued.

Here, only a few kilometers from the Grosser Dreesch area, there arose in the seventies significant factories that now comprise an important center for the working class in Mecklenburg. In the Schwerin-Sued industrial complex, a fifth of the plastic and elastic machines made in the GDR are manufactured. In a resolution of the Eighth SED Congress the main factory of the Leather Goods Combine was erected here, whose products are in demand both at home and abroad.

Erich Honecker and the other personages familiarized themselves with the reconstruction of old residential areas as well as the building of new residential ensembles in the city center. [passage omitted]

Felfe Chairs Preparations

LD210106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Schwerin, 20 May (ADN) -- The 13th Peasants Congress opens on Thursday morning in the Schwerin Sports and Congress Hall. Over the coming 2 days, 2,200 delegates from cooperatives, publicly owned farms, and other enterprises in the agricultural, forestry, and foodstuffs sector and 800 guests will hold a democratic discussion on the tasks of this economic branch involved in the continued implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The delegates -- who were elected in a total of 194 bezirk kreiz peasants' conferences -- were warmly welcomed in Schwerin on Wednesday.

On the eve of the congress, the preparatory committee met for its final discussion under its Chairman Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Margarete Mueller, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and head of the Friedland agricultural-industrial association; DBD Chairman Dr Guenther Maleuda; Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs; Fritz Dallmann, chairman of the Central Executive of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association (VDGB); and Helmut Semmelmann, director of the agriculture department at the SED Central Committee, took part.

Werner Felfe reported that the preparatory committee had received 87,625 requests from all classes and strata to speak on the drafts for the resolution to the 13th Peasants Congress, for the framework work regulations for councils for agriculture and foodstuffs, and the framework regulations for the inclusion of the cooperation associations in the state decisionmaking process. On the basis of the great popular debate, which has been under way since last December, over 100 alterations or additions were made to the documents.

The congress is being organized by the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the DBD Executive, the Central Executives of the VDGB and the Agriculture, Foodstuffs, and Forestry Trade Union, the FDJ Central Council, and the National Council of the National Front.

Taking part in the congress, which ends on Friday afternoon, are 16 delegations from 15 countries.

Congress Begins Work 21 May

LD212009 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0720 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpts] Schwerin, 21 May (ADN) -- The 13th Peasants Congress started its work this morning in the Schwerin Sport and Congress Hall. The 2,200 delegates from all bezirks of the country will debate the tasks for the further realization of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress on agriculture, forestry, and food-processing.

The participants greeted Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State; Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph; People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; and other members of the state and party leadership.

SED Politburo member Werner Felfe stated in his opening speech that the intensive exchange of experiences on the realization of the SED's agriculture policy and the economic strategy, which has been going on for months, will be continued at this forum. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the congress are delegations from the USSR -- led by Yuriy Balandin, deputy chairman of the state agro-industrial committee -- Poland, the CSSR, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Romania, Hungary, Cuba, Vietnam, Ehtiopia, Angola, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Mozambique, and a delegation from the German Peasants' Association of the FRG as well as a delegation from the DKP. Also present are the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

Delegates Adopt Statement

LD212012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Schwerin, 21 May (ADN) -- The 13th Peasants' Congress adopted a statement on Thursday on behalf of all working people in the country's agricultural, forestry, and food industry that wholly and completely supports the proposals tabled by Mikhail Gorbachev on arms control and disarmament. In it, the congress delegates also support Erich Honecker's initiative that the two German states must make a contribution to the reduction of medium-range missiles.

It states that the far-reaching proposals for a double zero option for medium-range missiles offer a great opportunity to achieve a breakthrough in disarmament for the first time. They testify to the tenacity, flexibility, and readiness for compromise of socialism in seeking feasible paths to the solution of the vital issues of the peoples.

The statement demands, in line with the agreements of Reykjavik, a drastic reduction in strategic armaments, a ban on all stationing of weapons in space, and the possibility of entering the year 2000 free of nuclear weapons.

The delegates to the peasants' congress wholly and completely support the policy of dialogue, and a worldwide coalition of reason, realism, and goodwill. The joint initiative of the SED, SPD, and CPCZ for the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe is assessed as an important contribution to the preservation of peace.

The farmers and all working people in the agricultural, forestry, and food industry of the GDR will devote all their strength to ensuring that war will never again emanate from German soil, the statement says. Together with all those who demonstrate reason and realism, they work to ensure that the opportunities for peace become a reality in the interests of mankind.

KADAR RECEIVES USSR DEFENSE MINISTER SOKOLOV

LD221035 Budapest Defense Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Sergey Sokolov. The party general secretary conducted a cordial discussion in a comradely atmosphere with the Marshal of the Soviet Union, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense. The meeting, which took place in the Central Committee headquarters, was also attended by Premier Gyorgy Lazar; Istvan Horvath, secretary of the party Central Committee; Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense; and Major General Istvan Horvath, director of the Political Main Directorate and deputy defense minister. Army General Aleksey Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and Boris Stukalin, USSR ambassador to Hungary, were also present.

ACZEL RETURNS TO BUDAPEST AFTER U.S. VISIT

LD212329 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, director-in-chief of the Social Science Institute of the Central Committee, was invited to the United States, which he visited from May 4th to 20th. He held talks with Acting Secretary of State Michael Armacost on topical international issues and bilateral relations and visited the United States Congress where he exchanged views with Congressman Steny Hoyer, chairman of the congressional committee concerned with issue of security and cooperation in Europe and other congressmen. He met with Marvin Stone, acting director of the information office of the United States.

Gyorgy Aczel held talks with many outstanding representatives of American political life, and business, scientific and arts circles, and met with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, with Armand Hammer president of Occidental Petroleum, and with the leaders of the Bechtel Corporation.

He delivered lectures at universities and in institutes of science, and granted a television interview. In Bloomington, on commission of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Aczel presented John Ryan, president of the university, with the Order of the Star of the Hungarian People's Republic in recognition of his outstanding merits in advancing relations between the institutions of higher education and scientific researchers of the two countries. He met with the heads of the editorial board of "THE WASHINGTON POST" and with representatives of the news department of the NBC Television network.

In New York Gyorgy Aczel met with Gus Hall, general secretaary of the Communist Party of the United States, where they examined topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement and relations between the two parties.

GEZA KOTAI CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRG 21 MAY

LD212046 Budapest MTI in English 1855 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chief of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department visited the Federal Republic of Germany May 18th to 21st on invitation of the German Social Democrat Party.

He held talks with Egon Bahr, Anke Fuchs and Hans Ulrich Klose, members of the Presidium of the SPD, with Horst Ehmke and Wolfgang Roth, vice presidents of the SPD parliamentary group and with leading personalities of the party and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

At the talks, in an informal friendly atmosphere, the sides examined the trends in relations between the two parties that have proved fruitful. They concluded that inter-party relations are an important part of cooperation between the two countries, and took a stand for their further strengthening. Opinions were exchanged on topical issues of international life with particular respect to opportunities for promoting disarmament and arms limitation.

The chief of the foreign relations department met with Alfred Dregger, president of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group, with Wolfgang Mischnick, president of the Free Democrat Party parliamentary group and with Theodor Weigel, president of the Christian Social Union parliamentary group, and with Jurgen Sudhof, state secretary to the minstry of foreign affairs of the FRG and Horst Teltschink, advisor to the chancellor on foreign policy and security. At the talks opinions were exchanged on trends in the European situation, on possible joint work and on opportunities for strengthening bilateral relations.

Geza Kotai met with Herbert Mies, president of the German Communist Party.

PZPR DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER 4-DAY VISIT

LD212325 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Stanislaw Ciosek, secretary of the Central Committee visited Hungary May 18th-21st on invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Stanislaw Ciosek met with Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP. The delegation held talks with Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. They evaluated Hungarian-Polish inter-party relations and gave briefs on the results of building socialism in Hungary, as well as on the practical experience of the party guidance of societal life. Views were exchanged on forthcoming tasks with particular respect to work related to the further advance of socialist democracy. The Polish delegation met with Minister of the Interior Janos Kamara, Minister of Justice Imre Markoja and State Secretary Lajos Papp, president of the Councillor Office of the Council of Ministers.

VERESS SPEAKS AT OPENING OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

LD201436 Budapest MTI in English 1248 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI) -- The 85th Budapest International Fair, a specialized fair of investment goods, was formally opened at the Kobanya Fair Centre Wednesday with over 2,000 exhibitors from 28 countries and West Berlin.

Present at the opening ceremony were Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and several other members of the Hungarian Government.

The foreign guests in attendance included Marin Marinov, deputy minister of trade of Bulgaria, Josef Pancir, deputy minister of foreign trade of Czechoslovakia, Jerzy Szopa, vice-president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, Deitrich Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade of the GDR, Dmitriy Baranov, deputy president of the Presidium of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Helmut Klomfar, deputy president of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Economy, Anton Jaumann, Bavarian minister of economics and transport, Michel Brasirier, president of the French Foreign Trade Committee, and Alain Dantou, deputy director of the French committee of external economic events. Present were several leaders and members of the diplomatic corps.

In his opening address Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, pointed out:

"The Budapest International Fair is on in a period when Hungarian economy is facing the great task of halting and reversing the unfavourable trends that emerged in 1985 and 1986. Considerable efforts are required to fulfill the targets of the annual national economic plan and hard-currency trade, restructure the pattern of production and accelerate technological development. A programme of action to stimulate economic and social development is being elaborated, which, at the same time is aimed at establishing the condition in the short and the longer run, for the qualitative renewal of the Hungarian economy and the implementation of a comprehensive economic and social reform."

"Hungary's foreign economic strategy aimed at establishing medium-range equilibrium is playing a significant role in the policy of renewal. It is an important task to halt the further deterioration of the terms of trade, develop trade and cooperation with all regions and countries, and stimulate the exchange of advanced technologies and the flow of operating capital. To this effect, the Hungarian Government has taken consistent and specific steps.

"Hungary will remain a reliable and active partner in intenational trade. The country observes its international obligations and is aware of its actual weight, possibilities and responsibility. We are firmly holding the position that, rights and fairness rather than superiority of power should prevail in international trade. We do not seek to receive privileges from anyone but claim that we should be recognized by all as having equal rights in international trade, be treated in compliance with our economic realities and our obtained rights, and our exporters have equal rights with their rivals on any market. The talks between Hungary and the Common Market reached an important stage late April when the EEC Commission was authorized to start genuine talks with Hungary. After years of preparatory work the possibility of a bilateral agreement has now been outlined for the first time," Peter Veress said and then opened the fair.

MSZMP'S HAVASI DISCUSSES NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

LD171735 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 May 87

[From the "168 hours" program]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] In the Budapest congress center Monday the leaders of 500 Hungarian enterprises along with the highest ranking economic leaders of the country met to discuss what is known as the new selective industrial policy concept. Henrik Havas now sums up the debate:

[Havas] [Passage omitted] Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, spoke about the necessity for the concept that has an influence on the whole country's destiny, and about its most important characteristics:

[Begin Havasi recording] We should have not only spoken about at least one part of the problems, but also shaped our affairs in such a way that they should make themselves felt in daily life; practice should also teach us pragmatism correctly understood, an approach which has at its focal point thriftiness, discipline, diligence, the desire for knowledge, and many other qualities which not so long ago still characterized our work, and characterized it much more strongly than they do now, perhaps. The work of preparation of a social and economic developmental program is in progress. This is a program whose purpose is to provide the country with a bridging solution, a way of seeing how we might in the medium-term get out of our present situation, or more precisely, how we might avoid an even more difficult and more unpleasant economic political situation, and how with the realization of this bridging program, we might shape a normal program, based on the medium term. We must now allow any issues in economic life and in social life to be taboo. In every field we must correct all those factors which might obstruct such a development. [passage omitted]

If life forces us to critically examine our economic policy and system of management methods and many other things, in my opinion, this critical examination and necessary corrections must continue within the factory gates as well. Therefore, the question of how we extend the principle of interestedness to the organizations and work collectives, how and in what way we shape the forms of interestedness, and how many people we work with, in these issues we must continue the reform very seriously; that is to say, not only by taking the next steps of the reform nationally, but also the steps leading out of the relative lagging behind which exists within the enterprises -- I am thinking mainly of the decentralization of material interestedness, of responsibility, and of management of resources; in these issues, in my opinion, we have to step forward within the enterprises as well. [end recording]

[Havas] In the interest of unfolding the economic and social program, we must transform the system of administrative methods of direction, the economic regulation, and what is more, the system of political institutions, Ferenc Havasi, Central Committee secretary, said:

[Begin Havasi recording] What is relatively lagging behind is the reform of the system of political institutions that would help to change the superstructure, the modernization of our legal system, the functioning of the various political institutions including political organizations and other organizations, in a way which could most effectively serve our main economic aims. What we need is not a system of institutions that is different in content and political criteria, but a socialist system of political institutions which can comprehend the signs given by Hungarian reality and can react to these as is necessary in conditions that, in society, we must in fact solve the development of a more effective party directing, a more effective political leading role for the party. [end recording]

URBAN DENIES ACCUSING PROFESSORS OF 'ESPIONAGE'

LD202356 Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 20 May 87

["Urban's Reply to Warsaw University Senate's Resolution" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 20 -- The Senate Resolution [subhead]

On May 13th the Senate of Warsaw University adopted a resolution in which it expressed "deep indignation with the attempt made by the government press spokesman to discredit, in the eye of the public opinion, four members of our academic society (during the April 22 press conference - eds.)

"The Senate holds the opinon that a public leveling of unproved accusations against citizens of our country by the representative of our government runs counter to good manners and the duty of respecting human dignity.

"We hold the opinion that those offensive insinuations hitting out at scientific workers who, with their ehtics, won the respect of our society, deserve condemnation. Alleging ties with foreign espionage centres to people representing political views differing from the official views of the authorities, has in our country, and we had hoped that it had, a sufficiently discredited past.

"We have reasons to believe our colleagues' statements that the allegations made against them by the press spokesman are false and we expect that these allegations will be retracted."

The Government Press Spokesman's Reply [subhead]

The government press spokesman in a statement for PAP said, among other things:

"The government attaches great significance to the reservations expressed in the academic society. The Polish Government displays respect for the differences which find expression in publications, discussions, in the whole of Poland's public life. These differences are also freely expressed abroad, where many Polish scientists travel and stay very frequently, and also in contacts with foreign guests who arrive in Poland or permanently represent foreign governments or foreign scientific institutions in Warsaw.

"The base for the Polish Government's support for the openness of Polish science to the world in all directions is therefore an assumption that Polish scientific workers, irrespective of their outlooks, remain loyal towards their country and will not want to harm it. Just such a patriotic attitude is displayed by nearly the whole Polish scientific society. However, exceptions consisting in the transgressing of certain permissible barriers by certain politicking scientific workers, do exist." Urban said.

"Judging in this plane one can see that the Warsaw University Senate's resolution, whatever its members' intentions, objectively hits out at the openness of Polish science to the world.

"I do not think that passing judgement on whether the facts established by the state investigative organs are true or not is the university Senate's vocation.

"During the press conference I said that one of these four people (scientists), namely Prof. Magdalena Marianna Sokolowska, undersigned a statement to the effect that she met with an American diplomat identified by her on a photograph. The photograph was spy Albert Mueller.

"It would seem that an institution of such standing and authority as the Warsaw University Senate should have turned to the appropriate authorities to find about the evidence of the meetings between the four and Mueller. The Senate also totally failed to take into account my comments on the evidence during the press conference.

"The investigation pertaining to the espionage activities of the American diplomat Mueller included a confrontation of three people who met with him -- though they deny this -- with functionaries of Polish counterintelligence who were shadowing Mueller. They presented the concrete circumstances of these meetings, gave numerous details, and in this identified these people as contacting Mueller.

"In this case, cooperation with foreign intelligence was not determined, therefore there is no suspicion of an offence and thus no penal consequences. What was determined, though, was the bare fact of contacts with a diplomat who in reality was an intelligence agent.

"Not only did I not accuse professors Sokolowska and Szaniawski, Assistant Professor Geremek and Dr. Onyszkiewicz of espionage, but neither did I claim that these persons previously knew that Mueller was an intelligence resident. I simply termed these contacts ambiguous because they were ambiguous."

Foreign intelligence services working against Poland exist in reality. Albert Mueller as an intelligence resident was no-one's figment of imagination nor a loner among diplomats. It is worth recalling here that some foreign representatives of the so-called opposition are connected with espionage circles and are financed by them to a great extent.

"The Brussels 'Solidarnsc' coordinating bureau, which is headed by Jerzy Milewski is one example. This means that groups within this country, cooperating with these foreign establishments, have an indirect contact with foreign intelligence. Take for instance Assistant Professor Geremek who sent political directions to Milewski. Polish counterintelligence has his manuscripts," Urban continued.

"It is generally known that various circles, including scientific ones, were and are an object of interest of foreign intelligence services, though intelligence agents generally mask their mission with diplomatic status. Cases of scientists being recruited by foreign intelligence also occur. Dr. Zdzislaw Najder was recruited by U.S. intelligence by John Kordek from the American Embassy in Warsaw. The fact that after his departure from Warsaw Najder became head of RFE's [Radio Free Europe] Polish section is evidence of the high degree of confidence shown to him as an intelligence associate. In Poland, Najder has two connections in the persons of two diplomats from the U.S. intelligence residency James Bradshaw and Leonard Baldyga. As it is known, Najder was sentenced in absentia to death by a Polish court for cooperation with foreign intelligence, while in the West, after being used -- he was thrown on the junk pile.

"Dr. Jacek Jurzak, a lecturer at Lodz University's branch in Bielsko-Biala was recruited by U.S. intelligence in Vienna, in the American Embassy there. Previously in Poland he was worked-out for recruitment by Michael Sellers, an American diplomat, who was in reality an intelligence staffer. From Warsaw Sellers was transferred to Moscow, where he was caught in the act of spying and expelled.

"Dr. Richard Herczynski from the Polish Academy of Science's (PAN) Institute of basic technical problems was sentenced to 16 months in jail for cooperating with a foreign espionage centre acting against Poland. Herczynski maintained contacts with American diplomats, in reality CIA staffers, John Zerolis and Daniel Howard. Both of them were expelled from Poland for activities incompatible with their diplomat status," Urban said.

"Stephen Mull, the American Embassy's second secretary for political affairs and an intelligence staffer maintained contacts with Dr. Leskow from the PAN branch in Bialystok and with Assistant Professor Geremek. Polish counter-intelligence revealed Mull's espionage contacts with Bogdan Charyton, later sentenced for spying. Also, the already mentioned Baldyga from the American U.S. intelligence residency, among others, contacted professors Sokolowska and Szaniawski already in the 1970's.

"Thus, political contacts between diplomats-spies and scientists who expose their oppositional views are frequently intermixed with these residents' contacts with their agents, while the information gathered in the political field in a way simultaneously complements intelligence reports.

"Polish counter-intelligence has also established that Western intelligence frequently questions people travelling abroad for intelligence material. In 1987 17 scientific workers informed the Polish authorities that during their stays in Western countries they were questioned in a manner evoking suspicion about the intelligence-like usage of the demanded information.

"From these and other facts the Polish authorities neither draw conclusions leading to the limiting of contacts of scientific workers with the West nor suspect scientific workers who have Western contacts. This is evidenced for instance by the large number of these contacts in that truly politically difficult period. In the years 1982-1986 as many as 78,000 Polish scientific workers travelled to the West of which 47,000 were sent on scientific trips," Urban concluded.

JOINT SOVIET INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION MEETS

LD212319 Warsaw PAP in English 1738 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 21 -- A two-day, first session of the Polish-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation started here today with a view to discussing the present state and prospects for further development of cultural contacts between Poland and the Soviet Union and issues related to the start of joint production of equipment and materials for artistic activities.

Last year, 25 Polish and Soviet artistic centres were engaged in cultural cooperation. This year, this cooperation is to include 146 cultural institutions, including 43 theatre companies, 59 museums and exhibition centres and 16 artistic schools.

Ten year-direct contacts between localities and regions are to be expanded by new towns and voivodships.

Over 100 artistic institutions, cultural centres, amateur artistic ensembles and social organizations announced their will to start such cooperation this year.

Chairman of a Polish delegation to the session, Minister of Culture and Art Aleksander Krawczuk said: "Cooperation and exchange with the Soviet Union used to and still holds the leading position in cultural contacts between Poland and other countries. We treat this cooperation as an important element in the development of friendship between our nations."

[Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1730 GMT on 21 May carries a similar report adding: "This cooperation is characterized by authenticity, enrichment of the mutual exchange with new contents and new people, nonavoidance of difficult problems inherited from the past, and making possible things that seemed unfeasible just yesterday."]

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES GDR'S AXEN FOR TALKS

LD212104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (ADN) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish party and state leader, received Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, in Warsaw today. Their talks centered on the further strengthening of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and the all-round development of relations between the GDR and Poland.

In talks between Hermann Axen and Jozef Czyrek, PZPR politburo member and Central Committee secretary, the two politicians expressed full support for the important program submitted by the Soviet Union for the liquidation of nuclear weapons. They stressed the importance of the plan submitted by Wojciech Jaruzelski on 8 May for the reduction of arms and raising trust in central Europe. Like the proposal of the GDR and the CSSR to create a chemical weapons and nuclear weapons-free zone in Europe, Jaruzelski's proposal is aimed at reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe, raising the security of all states, and restoring the climate of trust and detente.

Both sides discussed the cooperation between the PZPR and SED in strengthening peace and international security, especially in Europe.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD211520 Warsaw PAP in English 1145 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 21 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received today member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Abdol Wakil, now on an official visit to Poland.

PROFESSORS PONDER 'BLANK SPOTS' IN PPR-USSR HISTORY

LD200303 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 May 87

["Controversies" program with Professors Jan Baskiewicz and Jarema Maciszewski and Editor Ludwik Krasucki; unidentified presenter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] Statements made by Polish and Soviet leaders concerning the removal of the blank spots in the history of both states and nations aroused great interest in the public. What are the blank spots involved and what significance does this have for the present time? These are the questions to be asked by Editor Ludwik Krasucki to Professors Jan Baszkiewicz and Jarema Maciszewski.

[Krasucki] Good evening ladies and gentlemen: We have lived to see a public television discussion on a subject known for a long time, not new, and at the same time arousing not only memories but various and often conflicting emotions: the blank spots in the history of Polish-Russian and Polish-Soviet relations. These words have recently been repeating more and more frequently in commentaries. First articles appeared. Perhaps, it would be worthwhile to first explain to ourselves what these blank spots in history are? What is the subject of this controversy?

[Baszkiewicz] I will say at the beginning that I do not like the phrase "blank spot" very much. It was taken from the history of cartography. Some time ago, when it was not known how to furnish the unknown continents with rivers and names of settlements, a blank spot was left on the map and one would put the words terra leones there, a land inhabited by lions. However, blank spots in history -- especially the ones we are supposed to discuss today -- in the history of Polish-Russian and Polish-Soviet relations, are, first, not unfurnished. They are filled with many stereotypes, myths, and superstitions. They are different colors here; they are legends, either black, or to the contrary, idealized white legends. [as heard] Second, such blank spots on the map did not arouse great emotion. Polish-Soviet and Polish-Russian relations, however, always did and still do arouse very vivid social emotions.

[Maciszewski] I do not like the phrase "blank spots" either. I would prefer to call them areas of ignorance or areas passed over in silence. This one should also say clearly: areas passed over in silence, often deliberately passed over in silence, as well as areas filled with, let us call it, a general sounding formula, which insufficiently covered detailed documentary evidence. Let us add to this primary source knowledge about some events -- and this would confirm the professor's thesis on filling in some areas with myths -- that primary knowledge is still insufficient. Please allow me to provide you with an off-the-cuff example: The dissolving of the KPP, the Communist Party of Poland, in 1938 took place according to the resolution made by the Comintern as the result of provocative accusations. This we can read in any textbook. However, we do not know the contents of the resolution. We do not know the circumstances under which this resolution was adopted. Similar examples could be multiplied.

[Krasucki] In fact, there was an article in some sort of a low-volume periodical by a Swiecicki, and no one really knows who that Swiecicki was.

But, I would like to say, thanking for this explanation, that nevertheless, I like and appreciate the term "blank spots." There is some difference here between the experts and the layman. Well, I believe that because this term recurs and is widely used, one should agree with it.

[Baskiewicz] Let us agree, that it simply is a mental shortcut.

[Krasucki] Are we particularly handicapped in this respect? That is, does this mental shortcut concern our historical science, our historical education, our research, and our popularization to a greater degree than it concerns others? Or is this phenomenon specifically Polish, or Polish-Soviet, returning to the subject of our discussion?

[Maciszewski] I would not like to combine historical sciences, teaching of history, historical knowledge; these are all different things. Regarding scientific knowledge or scientific publishing, I could point out many books -- generally low volume editions -- that scientifically dealt with very many problems regarded as, maybe in popular opinion, scientifically unacknowledged. I can also point out many phenomena, many facts, that are not scientifically described and have no, I would say, relevant reflection in the minds of the population.

[Baszkiewicz] But Mr Editor, you appear to suggest that it would be correct to request, say, a rewriting of the history of Poland, or history of Russia, or history of Polish-Russian and Polish-Soviet relations, with absolutely all the details. Well, this reminds me of a naive desire of a certain character from (?Anatol France) to write a history of France with absolutely all the details. Of course, this is impossible. It is true, and here I fully agree with Professor Maciszewski, that regarding Polish-Russian and Polish-Soviet relations -- let us agree to call them blank spots -- there are much fewer of these blank spots than it is popularly thought.

[Krasucki] I would like to hear an opinion, because it is important to assess the proportions to be able to see the whole matter on the question: Does this problem trouble only us and our partners? Or does the issue of blank spots concern every country and every area?

Of course, every country has in its domestic history and its relations with the neighbors such badly managed areas, areas that have not been investigated to the end that arouse social emotions. It is the social task of history writers to fill such gaps. But, I think that here, Polish historical sciences are not in a situation worse than others.

[Baszkiewicz] I think that at this point, we must call a spade a spade -- as one says -- otherwise we shall be beating around the bush and our discussion will go on forever. I think the main point concerns these phenomena and facts, which often appear deformed or are intuitively understood -- or superficially understood -- in the minds of the society, the facts that have not been expanded upon properly, and that concern the tragic and difficult moments in relations between our two nations.

A book was published once, I think by Professor Zygmunt Wojciechowski entitled "Poland-Czechoslovakia: 10 Centuries of Neighborhood," and by the same author another entitled "Poland-Germany: 10 Centuries of Struggle." One could say generally here, in this case: ten centuries of very difficult and complicated neighborhood.

Well then, the history of other countries or our continent does not at all prove that this state of affairs must necessarily be a permanent or an immutable state. Here I would like to give what is probably the most obvious and glaring European example: For many centuries, France and England were locked in a state of an extraordinarily acute conflict. There is a well-known anecdote about a Frenchman who, on his return from England to Paris, is asked by his friends how he liked London. He replies: I like it very much. Englishmen are very likeable people, but there is just one thing I do not understand: in Paris, we name our squares and streets with the names of our victories: Place d'Iena, or Avenue de Wagram, and so forth, whereas they name them after their defeats: Trafalgar Street, Waterloo Place.

Well, this anecdote proves that what once represented the content of the Anglo-French antagonism ceased to function in the political sphere and this state of enmity turned into cordial entente. The Danes and the Swedes are able to produce joint historical works on the Stockholm bloodbath without creating any resentment, emotion, or passion.

It seems that the path leading to a strengthening of the new Polish-Soviet relations, to making them full-bodied, leads through a joint explanation being given to matters that at one time were harmful, evil, not good, or tragic in the history of both nations. Maybe one should speak of a greater number of nations because the Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithuanian nations, and so forth, are involved here.

[Krasucki] There are no doubts whatsoever as far as this suggestion is concerned. But since we are dwelling on historical matters and we are talking of filling in the blank spots, let us not leave a blank spot and let us state that we reached this postulate, currently in force, via a long and complicated road, bristling with obstacles. We remember the post-October period when statements about the need to fill blank spots were first voiced, subsequently to die down. Hence, there is also a political aspect to this matter; an aspect the scope of which far exceeds the question of historical wherewithal.

[Maciszewski] The whole matter centers on a range of problems that essentially should have been subject to study, and bore the nature of political matters to a large extent. After all, we should also admit to ourselves that there existed a method -- I mean a method in quotation marks -- to fill in blank spots. For instance, describing in detail the Red Army's 1920 sojourn near Radzymin -- where no one invited them -- without even mentioning that the Polish cavalry had earlier been in Kiev, where, likewise, they were not invited by anyone.

[Krasucki] All this, against a backdrop of a situation in which Zbigniew Zaluski's book on the 1920 war -- a very thorough book, even though perhaps not perfect as far as workmanship is concerned -- has spent many years in a publishing house.

[Maciszewski] Let us not go into details because, incidentally, it is a posthumous one and I value Zaluski's works tremendously. I had a strong friendship with him, but this book, as luck would have it, is his weakest.

[Baszkiewicz] Mr Editor, you state correctly that the year 1956 did open up certain prospects for thorough and detailed research, and it is not the case that subsequently this died down. True, the situation radically changed.

I remember perfectly well from my youth when a certain contemporary of mine -- an outstanding historian who, incidentally, was to become very much a rival later on -- was about to embark on research that was to have proved there had never been any Prague bloodbath. This would not have been possible after 1956.

It is his luck that he was unable to complete and publish it because these changes in the political climate came about just then. Well, after 1956 a lot of works saw the light of day, dealing with sensitive, difficult, and even tragic episodes in our mutual relations. These works are of lasting value. They deal both with the year 1919 and with the relations in Poland's eastern territories because, after all, the balance of harm is not unilateral and we know this today. Further, incredibly interesting works were published on such difficult questions as the German-Soviet cooperation after Rapallo, way back during the period of the Weimar Republic; Krasucki wrote about this. Numerous works were nevertheless published on 1939 and the years that followed.

[Maciszewski] Let us say at this point, however, certain things were passed over in silence.

[Baskiewicz] Oh, yes.

[Maciszewski] I would say not falsifications but certain things were passed over in silence. For example, certain works were also published not just on our Polish-Soviet relations exclusively, but on internal relations within the USSR. I have here in mind Karol Grynberg's work on the role played by the SS in the foreign policy of the Third Reich, where very interesting problems are to be found, quite unknown problems, that shed light on certain episodes in the USSR's foreign policy. Numerous works were published on the Warsaw uprising. I have in mind not just those that are known -- Skarzynski's, Ciechanowski's, or Duraczynski's -- but, for instance, Colonel Woloszynowski's work entitled "Along the Direction of Operation Warsaw," which contains quite exceptional information gleaned from the Soviet archives and pertaining precisely to [words indistinct].

These are important contributions to the military history of this period, a very dramatic period, when the uprising broke out in Warsaw. The problem is just this: The results achieved by Polish academic historiography -- results that were solid, yet incomplete -- found their way into works that would synthesize them to historical publicism and to school textbooks with great difficulty indeed. I am, however, very sorry to say that this time it is not the community of historians that is entirely responsible for this.

[Krasucki] However, regardless of the question of community -- who bears the responsibility for it, and to what extent -- I have received this assessment with a great deal of interest and it has encouraged me. I think that when Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev jointly signed the declaration establishing the need to fill blank spots, they did have something in mind. Things have changed a lot after 1956 but, as we can see, something has remained. Maybe you, gentlemen, will let us have your views on this subject: Where is the center of gravity? What matters should really be scrutinized here? Elucidated? To what archive matters should there be wider access, and so forth?

[Baszkiewicz] I think that archives, especially those dealing with old history, should be widely opened, irrespective of the subject matter. Each state has its own time period the archives of which will not be opened up to public scrutiny. This is something that occurs everywhere. But, quite simply, the source material on which all research is based should be considerably more abundant and richer. Despite everything, however, I would say that this centers on matters tied up with the first phase of WWII: Concretely, let us say, the period starting 1 September and even the period of the preceding week or 8 days prior to its outbreak and, in particular, around all the negative, tragic, consequences of the adoption of Comintern's thesis that the war from 1 September onward was unjust on both sides.

[Maciszewski] Yes, true, this is a difficult problem, although a careful reader of the work of, say, Turlejska, can find out quite alot about it. Here the problem is that what Turlejska managed to write did not get through to the historical consciousness of society, through other works and handbooks.

[Krasucki] An idea here, from a point of view of an amateur: Professional historians are not the people who live in exactly the same world as ours. You can say: A marvelous work appeared in 2,000 copies about the subject of vital interest to us that would be gladly read by everyone. Why only 2,000 copies? Why not organize the issues to be big enough to take care of the blank spots?

[Maciszewski] Well, this is a question of publishing politics. It is more an editorial decision rather than, say, a political decision.

[Krasucki] But the results are political.

[Maciszewski] The point is not to beat around the bush, but to clearly, sharply, and unequivocally express one's attitude to the famous statement of the former leader of the people's commisars' Soviet, Molotov, made in the autumn of 1939; the famous Molotov formula that it was a good thing that a bastard of Versailles has disappeared from the map. This was already sharply criticized by Soviet historians many years ago, but again, it did not filter down to the social consciousness.

[Baszkiewicz] Yes, it is true. They did criticize it very sharply in a certain period. This criticism is also quoted in our historical publications; but later this criticism waned and ceased to function. We could also submit many critical comments regarding to our own matters. There are, let us say, certain historical facts about which we wrote with great reluctance, or through clenched teeth; For instance, regarding the actions against the Red Army, the Soviet Army, in the final phase of liberation, about the numbers of Soviet officers and soldiers killed in the Polish woods, let us say years 1944-45. There are many such issues. The point is that this should not cause unnecessary and harmful political emotions. To the contrary, this should produce explanation, relevant evaluation. This would introduce in these matters the climate that we have today, say, in our debates with the Swedes when we talk about the great battle of Warsaw of 1656.

[Krasucki] Yes, here each side should try and fill the blank spots in areas that concern its own actions, its own policies, its own sins and misdeeds.

[Maciszewski] It is really impossible to understand what happened later, during the period 1941-45 in Wolyn or the so-called eastern Galicja, if one does not explain fully and honestly the whole truth of pacifications, and the attitude of interwar Poland toward the Ukrainians. Now what happened later is also presented in our literature in quite an interesting way. I am thinking about Edward Prus' books, which introduced a lot of new material. It is a pity they are professionally weak. They are not very well written from a professional historian's point of view.

However, you were talking about what political consequences this has had for the present time. Well, I would like to tell you, ladies and gentlemen, I believe that if we were able to say clearly in historical publications that what happened in the so-called eastern territories of the former Republic between 1941 and 1944 is of vital significance to the understanding of how pointless the demand of the Polish emigre government was to maintain the Riga border [pre-WWII border of Poland] even if one did not consider the stance of our great neighbor, the Soviet state, and even if the Soviet Union agreed to restore the Riga border -- the events that occurred in Bieszczady -- the terrible civil war that occurred there on a relatively small scale -- would have escalated enormously [word indistinct]. For example, the fact that the border, epecially in the south -- that is in the area of the former Eastern Galicja -- is a compromise, does not exist in the consciousness of many Poles because the Ukrainians, the Ukrainian nationalists, propagated the slogan: "Poles [lachy] Beyond the River San." On the other hand, as is well known, Polish society did not lightly accept the loss of Lvov -- let us call it the Lvov region -- from the Polish Republic.

[Krasucki] Listening to what you are saying, gentlemen -- and it is very interesting, I think the television viewers will agree -- I reach a conclusion that an important trend in filling the blank spots should be encouraging historians to reveal a considerable amount of their own knowledge and make it audible; simply, to create some ways for this knowledge to reach the public faster and more universally. However, perhaps there is also research that should be done and monographs that should be written.

[Baszkiewicz] (?You are right). This depends on access to source materials, which so far were often not available. I -- to say it frankly -- would study with utmost interest a monograph explaining all the circumstances of the tragedy of the Communist Party of Poland. This really is a fascinating issue that has not been completely explained and would throw more light on the later fate of this faction of the Polish left. Also, the history of the Polish Workers' Party.

[Maciszewski, interrupting] The history of the PPR during the occupation.

[Baszkiewicz] Of course. Also, I would read with the greatest satisfaction a source monograph -- a reliable one -- presenting the fate of the Polish officers interned in the Soviet Union after 1939.

[Krasucki] Including an explanation of the circumstances concerning the Katyn tragedy.

[Baszkiewicz] Of course.

[Krasucki] There is here one more theme to which I would like to return to provide viewers with the opinion of the two outstanding experts in this sphere: I have in mind the matter of the relations between the readiness to investigate one's own sins and the issues concerning the other side. I think that in this context the words well organized, solid, and close cooperation suggest themselves. Simply, such issues have to be resolved together.

[Maciszewski] I think so. Apart from this, every side should initiate research that concerns itself.

[Krasucki] Let us consider, for instance, the Polish intervention in Moscow at the beginning of the 17th century.

[Maciszewski] Yes, one can go to Zagorsk, which is quite a long way east of Moscow, to see a commemorative plaque on the Kremlin gate saying that this Zagorsk Kremlin resisted the Polish invasion.

I think it is very important here for both sides to understand, on a mass scale, that there is in Moscow near the Kremlin Wall a momument to (?Minin) and (?Pozharski). I would not hesitate to place flowers at this monument, just like a Russian would place flowers under the monument of Tadeusz Kosciuszko who fought, after all, not against some barbarians but against Russia.

[Krasucki] We should also watch with admiration the great Russian opera concerning a liberation struggle against the Polish invasion because of its excellent music and drama.

[Baszkiewicz] But gentlemen, there is another problem not discussed enough in Poland: Polish-Russian relations in old times were not just the history of martyrdom; they were often about cooperation. It is enough to take the latest book by (?Neverly) called (?"The Hill of Purple Dream"). This is the novel that talks about the wonderful cooperation of Poles and Russians in colonizing and describing and researching Siberia. It is enough to recall the whole dynasty of Kierbedz, General Stanislaw Kierbedz, Polish patriot and (?a tsarist general, a secret adviser) who built bridges and railways in Russia. We need more things like this. I think our viewpoint on Polish-Soviet relations [words indistinct] Polish-Soviet relations are not just about martyrdom.

[Krasucki] The other side of the coin is the moments that come to one's mind when one grits one's teeth. For instance, the Wydawnictwo Literackie [publishing house] issued after many years of hard work and complications a wonderful small book of the memoirs of a Pole deported to Siberia. In it I found some beautiful paragraphs about Russians, human warmth, sincerity, and so on. Why did it take so long? I would like to finish our conversation with an accent of difficult optimism. The point of the optimism is that at last all brakes will be removed and all the nonhistorical factors that influenced these matters will be abolished. Why is it difficult optimism? Because these issues are not a piece of cake; they are a prickly hedgehog, or even an extremely hot stone. The fact that it was jointly decided to take this stone in hand has great importance already today, and this importance will increase as the decisions that have been made are implemented.

Thank you very much and good night.

CEAUSESCU MEETS MARSHAL KULIKOV, GEN GRIBKOV

AU211736 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the SR of Romania, today received USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, who visited our country.

On this occasion, cordial greetings and best wishes were extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guests to convey to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev warm greetings and best wishes.

The ensuing talks took place in a comradely atmosphere.

DASCALESCU CABLE TO RYZHKOV ON MINING EXPLOSION

AU211506 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 87 p 3

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a cable to Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in which he expressed sincere condolences on behalf of the Government of the SR of Romania and on his own behalf in connection with the explosion in the Donetsk coal mining basin which claimed human lives. He also asked his Soviet counterpart to convey profound feelings of compassion to the bereaved families.

ROMANIAN-USSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION REVIEWED

AU181840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1633 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/5/1987 -- Cooperation and specialization in production with the Soviet Union hold a top place within Romania's current economic relations with over 150 countries the world over. For almost four decades the Soviet Union has been Romania's main foreign partner, currently covering some one fifth of the total Romanian commercial exchanges.

The upward course of the Romanian-Soviet relations in this domain is powerfully influenced by the frequent meetings of the two countries' party and state leaders. New ways and means of encouraging the exchanges were convenanted on such occasions, the legal framework was considerably extended following the signing of important documents. Telling in this respect is the long-term program of development of the economic, technological and scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR until 2000, signed in Moscow (May 1986), by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, a document opening wide vistas to the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in the above-mentioned domains.

The commercial exchanges, just like the economic cooperation between specialized enterprises and organizations in the two countries have annually recorded remarkable growth.

The long-term accord on commercial exchanges and payments stipulates among other things a growth of their volume by 65 per cent as compared with the 1981-1985 five-year period, as well as a structural improvement of the mutual deliveries. An important feature of the Romanian-Soviet commercial exchanges is the growing share of the mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment -- some one third of the total. Romania currently exports to the Soviet Union: crude and gas extraction equipment, technological equipment for mining, chemistry, oil industry, machine-tools and road transport means, tractors and farm machinery, sea and river-going ships, rolling stock, a wide range of metallurgical, chemical, and petrochemical products, a wide range of industrial and food consumer goods. In turn, Romania imports from the USSR: machine-tools, metallurgical equipment, hoisting and conveying equipment, installations for power engineering, pulp and paper industry equipment, naval and aeronautic equipment, products of electronics and electrical engineering, coking and steam coal, electricity and natural gas, iron ore, ferroalloys, asbestos, apatite concentrate, chemicals, etc.

An ever more important place within the bilateral economic exchanges is held by cooperation and specialization in production. Some 30 per cent of the total volume of bilateral trade handled over 1981-1985, for instance, was achieved through the finalization of 33 cooperation and specialization ventures. Among them, we count the collaboration in increasing the iron ore production at Krivoy Rog, in the manufacturing of ferroalloy sorts, the turning to account of gas deposits at Orenburg and Romania's participation in building the staplefibre combines at Ust-Ilimsk and of a mining combine of asbestos dressing at Kiyembayskoye.

Another important form of collaboration is the bilateral and multilateral specialization in production, that encompasses numerous domains, especially in machine-building and aeronautics, transport, chemistry and petrochemistry.

More actions were finalized or are about to be made final in collaboration by Romanian and Soviet experts in increasing the production and conveyance of natural gas. A telling example is the Romanian participation in the capitalization of the Iamburg-eastern USSR frontier pipeline. In exchange for these works the Soviet Union ensures long-term gas deliveries to Romania. In the domain of raw materials production Romania participates, along with other socialist countries, in the building of a combine for iron ore enrichment at Krivoy-Rog, which will help augmenting the Soviet iron ore deliveries to Romania.

The forthcoming summit dialogue in Bucharest between the two countries' party leaders, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, will be no doubt of a nature to step up the economic and commercial exchanges, the cooperation and specialization in production between the two countries, to mutual benefit, in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR EXAMINED

AU191001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0834 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES. 19/5/1987 -- The Romanian and Soviet scientists cooperate virtually in all domains of economic, technological and scientific interest, upon the basis of important documents like the Long-Term Programme for Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration Till the Year 2000, the Technical-Scientific Cooperation and Collaboration Programme Over 1986-1990, the Long-Term Governmental Accord on Economic and Technical-Scientific Development, Until 2000, other accords, protocols and conventions. [paragraph continues]

The cooperation and collaboration programme for 1986-1990 envisages, for instance, technical-scientific subjects of joint interest in chemistry, petrochemistry metallurgy, machine building, construction, electronics and electrical engineering. Long-term collaboration provides for the elaboration of new methods and means and the improvement of the old ones, for the tapping of useful mineral substances, the extraction and processing of natural raw materials and their better capitalization, the better use of metal, the working out of new mining technologies, the elaboration and utilization of nuclear energy sources like fast neutron reactors and thermonuclear reaction, the building of non-conventional power equipment, and others. These programmes focus on the turning out, in the mutual interest, of new materials with special characteristics like polymeric materials and composites. In view are also the working out of new techniques in powder metallurgy and the organization of specialized production so as to meet the two countries' requirements, as well as the achievement of high-purity materials and substances for top industrial sectors. The cooperation in fine synthesis and low-tonnage chemistry just as in the production of medicines also has broad prospects. The documents stipulate scientific and technological cooperation between Romanian and Soviet experts on themes of immediate or future industrial interest such as the complex automation of the national economy through the use of modern, high-performance equipment like improved computers and microprocessors, robots, computerized machine tools, products for the vehicle and farm machinery industry.

The Romanian and Soviet researchers cooperate in the elaboration and utilization of biotechnologies and in genetic engineering with a view to obtaining new, more productive varieties and hybrids.

There is almost no area in which the technical-scientific cooperation and collaboration beween Romania and the Soviet Union has found broad possibilities for expansion, and the documents signed between the two neighbour and friendly countries have in view, above all, the manufacture of machinery and equipment, the application of the new technologies, technological development and the attainment of the highest performances.

The Romanian-Soviet technological and scientific collaboration has technical-scientific progress as its main goal, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of mankind as a whole.

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR NOTED

AU201322 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1104 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1987 -- The relations between Romania and the Soviet Union on a spiritual plane develop mainly on the basis of the collaboration programmes and accords concluded in this sphere which cover virtually all aspects of culture and art, science and education, and express the Romanian and Soviet peoples' willingness to better know each other and cooperate still closer. Last year, when it was the 30th anniversary since the signing of the first accord on cultural collaboration between the two countries, a cultural and scientific collaboration programme for 1986-1990 came into force.

Artistic exchanges also develop between Romania and the Soviet Union through invitations and requests from one side to another or within direct relations at a regional level.

The academies of sciences, the ministries of education and culture, the artists' management agencies and the institutes of art and culture in the two countries cooperate productively. The forms of collaboration which, over the years, have registered thousands of bilateral ventures include exchanges of delegates for fact finding in various spheres of art and culture, and inter-changes of artistic ensembles, art, book or pictorial exhibitions, record decades, film days and others.

Still more obvious especially in the last ten years, is the positive course of cultural ties both as regards the diversification of collaboration forms, and in point of artistic values. The mutual arrangement of cultural days, of musical or dramatic festivals proved highly efficient. So, in 1981 a Russian and Soviet dramatic festival was held in Romania, while two years afterwards the Soviet Union organized a festival of Romanian dramaturgy. The Romanian and Soviet cultural days were highly successful in the two countries in 1984, another edition being organized in Romania this September and in the Soviet Union in August 1989.

The collaboration between the cinematographies in the two countries is particularly fruitful, being materialized in co-productions like "Tunelul" (The Tunnel), "Cintecele Marii" (Sea Songs), "Mama" (Mother), "Maria-Mirabela", "Povestea Calatoriilor" (The Story of Travels), in services, technical assistance, commercial exchanges which include both motion pictures and documentaries, cartoons and TV films.

Worth mentioning on an editorial plane is the large number of translations from the literature of the Soviet peoples into Romanian and the languages of the nationalities in Romania as well as from Romanian into Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian, and so on. Both Romania and the Soviet Union boast many remarkable translators thanks to whom the Romanian or Soviet version of the literature in the friendly country helps better mutual knowledge of the national culture. Great writers in the two countries like Dostoyevskiy, A.P. Chekhov, M. Gorky or M. Eminescu, M. Sadoveanu, I. Creanga were subject to Romanian and, respectively, Soviet literary exegeses.

To know the plastic arts in the two countries, general or specialized exhibitions are mutually organized, and the museums in the Soviet Union and Romania display several works by Romanian and, respectively, Soviet artists. One of the latest examples of collaboration in the domain is the participation of painter Corneliu Baba (born 1906) in a plastic art exhibition venued by Moscow this month under the aegis of the Academy of Arts of the USSR (whose member he is).

The Romanian-Soviet collaboration serves better mutual knowledge and helps the consolidation of friendship between the two peoples.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. STRATEGIC ARMS NEGOTIATOR

AU211927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/5/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on May 21, Ambassador Ronald Lehman, U.S. chief negotiator for strategic arms at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, the guest informed about the stage and prospects of the Soviet-American negotiations on strategic arms, about the U.S. position on this matter.

President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated that in the current conditions when the international situation is most serious following the arms race, the accumulation of other mass destruction weapons, nuclear first of all, each side should further make sustained efforts to reach proper mutually acceptable accords on the reduction and elimination of all nuclear weapons, a passage to general and total disarmament, on the basis of the advanced proposals.

Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister, attended the interview.

CEAUSESCU CABLE TO PRC LEADERS ON FIRE TOLL

AU211507 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 87 p 3

[Condolatory cable sent by President Nicilae Ceausescu to PRC leaders on human losses claimed by forest fire]

[Text] To Comrade Zhao Ziyang, interim general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council and to Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC.

In connection with the loss of human lives and the great material damage caused by the forest fire in Heilongjiang Province, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council, the government, and on my own behalf, I want to convey most profound feelings of compassion to the CPC Central Committee, the PRC Government, and to you personally and to ask you to extend sincere condolences to the bereaved families.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL

AU211903 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today received Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Central Committee, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The guest expressed thanks for being received and for the opportunity to visit our country and once again meet with the RCP secretary general. Nayif Hawatimah expressed great appreciation for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's constant concern with solving the situation in the Middle East, including solving the Palestinian problem.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides emphasized the positive relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two parties and between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, as well as the common desire to continuously expand those relations. They also exchanged views on some aspects of the current international political situation. They paid special attention to developments in the Middle East in light of recent events in that area.

On this occasion, too, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed Romania's consistent position according to which the achievement of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East requires the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem through the recognition of their right to self-determination, including creating their own independent state, through Israel's withdrawing from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, and through ensuring the integrity, sovereignty, and the security of all states in that area.

During the meeting, the two sides emphasized the importance of intensified political and diplomatic actions, aimed at bringing about a global solution to the Middle East problems. They hailed the action taken in the direction of strengthening the unity of action of the political organizations of the Palestinian people and of developing cooperation among Arab countries as an essential condition for solving the Middle East situation.

Referring to ways of solving the situation in the Middle East by peaceful and political means, the RCP secretary general stressed the need and importance of organizing a UN-sponsored international conference, which should be attended by the permanent members of the Security Council and all sides concerned, including the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and by Israel.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed Socialist Romania's firm support for the just cause of the Palestinian people and our country's determination to contribute to solving problems in the Middle East by negotiations.

OPREA, ANCUTA DISCUSS TRADE WITH FRG BUSINESSMAN

AU211804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/5/1987 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, conducted talks with Klaus Steilmann, chairman of the group of firms with the same name from West Germany.

During the interview, aspects were approached of the relations of collaboration of Romanian foreign trade companies with the West German group of firms, the possibilities to expand these relations, to develop and diversify the trade exchanges between Romania and West Germany.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION WITH ZAMBIA

AU211635 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1617 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/5/1987 -- The tenth session of the Joint Romanian-Zambian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation began in Bucharest on May 21.

The two delegations headed by Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture, and G.K. Chinkuli, minister of power, transport and communications of the Republic of Zambia [title as received] who are the co-chairmen of the commission analyze the evolution of the bilateral economic relations in keeping with the decisions made during the previous session, as well as possibilities and ways of further developing the Romanian-Zambian cooperation in various domains, of expanding and diversifying mutual goods exchanges.

MIKULIC TO PAY 'OFFICIAL' VISIT TO CSSR 26-27 May

LD211948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1227 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic will pay an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia on May 26-27 at the invitation of Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, Government Spokesman Aleksandar Stanic told his regular weekly press conference here today.

The Yugoslav prime minister's visit and talks with the prime minister and other Czechoslovak leaders will be an occasion for a comprehensive review and appraisal of the development of bilateral relations and for giving fresh impulses to their advancement, especially in the economic field, said Stanic. This will simultaneously be an opportunity for an exchange of views on current international questions.

The Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations, marked with traditional friendship, stability and comprehensive cooperation, are developing successfully on the basis of consistent observance of the jointly determined principles of independence, understanding and mutual appreciation of the different paths of socialist development and international position of the two countries.

Economic cooperation is one of the most important components and a major factor of stability of the overall Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations. Trade between the two countries last year exceeded 1.3 billion dollars.

BULGARIAN TV FILM CHALLENGES TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

LD211933 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 21 May 87

["Fresh Anti-Yugoslav Provocation on Bulgarian TV" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (TANJUG) -- Sofia again launched the greater Bulgarian assertion about the alleged Bulgarian character of the Yugoslav Macedonian people's struggle for national and social liberation by screening the TV film, "Two Great Revolutionaries -- Levski and Goce", which lays claim to its leader, Macedonian Goce Delcev.

The main theme of the film, broadcast two evenings ago, runs counter to official Sofia's statements that, regarding the policy in the Balkans, it advocates the development of good-neighbor relations, cooperation, mutual trust and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

The film, shown on the 150th anniversary of the birth of Bulgarian revolutionary Vasil Levski, claims that prominent leader of the Macedonian people's liberation struggle Goce Delcev was a Bulgarian, and that Sofia, described as the "home of common fatherland", was the center of the revolutionary and liberation struggle of "Bulgarians in Bulgarian Macedonia".

Citing a number of quotations from various documents and letters of Levski and Delcev, the authors of the film tried -- albeit in a highly unconvincing manner -- to prove that Goce Delcev's revolutionary work and the 1903 Macedonian people's "Ilinden uprising" against Ottoman rule were inspired by the mid-19th century Bulgarian liberation struggle led by Levski.

History, however, shows that Goce Delcev's work served as inspiration to the liberation struggle of the Macedonian people, whereas Levski's to the Bulgarian people's.

Both men greatly contributed to heightening the Balkan people's awareness and both a significant role in their respective people's liberation struggle -- Delcev of the Macedonian and Levski of the Bulgarian. The film was made at the studio in Blagojevgrad, the center of Pirin Macedonia, Bulgaria's border region with the Yugoslav republic Macedonia.

A number of one-hour films made at this studio have been screened by Bulgarian TV in the past few months. The films negate the existence of the Macedonian people, lay claims to its liberation struggle, history and culture and even set forth Bulgaria's territorial claims towards Macedonia.

AGRICULTURE HEAD VIEWS COOPERATION WITH CEMA

LD182213 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Brioni, May 18 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation so far between CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member countries and Yugoslavia has been successful, but full use has not been made of existing scopes for its further development, Yugoslav Government member and Chairman of the Federal Agriculture Committee Sava Vujkov said at a session of the CMEA Standing Commission for the Food Industry, which opened today on the Yugoslav islands of Brioni.

Delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romanian, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are taking part in the work of the four-day meeting. The Yugoslav delegation is attending the meeting under an agreement between the Yugoslav Government and CMEA member countries. CMEA accounts for nearly 50 percent of Yugoslavia's overall trade with the world.

Vujkov underlined that food production is not only an economic, but a major political question made topical particularly by the growing disbalance between population growth and food production growth. Vujkov said that food production therefore deserves even greater attention in the framework of multilateral cooperation, with special regard to the implementation of the CMEA complex program by the year 2000.

The agenda of the CMEA commission meeting includes also the implementation of the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation, co-production, specialization, application of biotechnological and biotechnical achievements in the food industry, and microprocessor and robot technology.

CELEX WORKERS POSTPONE STRIKE; DEMANDS NOT MET

LD211343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 21 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- After a 22-hour work stoppage the workers of the Celex basic organization of associated labor, which operates as a part of the Incel work organization of Banjaluka, yesterday returned to work without surrendering their demands, which had not been met. [paragraph continues]

In other words, the workers have postponed their strike for a set period, that is, until Monday when the strike will be resumed unless answers are given to their 10 "points." As stressed on several occasions during yesterday's emergency meeting, the workers were forced to take such a drastic step by the fact that their April personal incomes were reduced although the collective completely fulfilled the production plan. They drew attention to the similar work stoppage back in November when their main questions remained unanswered.

The workers' distrust in the Celex management board is understandable in view of this, and all the more so as the silence continued even after their demands of a month ago to the management board to come clean about the collective's financial situation. They were told, however, that at the end of last year surplus income amounted to 270 million dinars, and that at the end of the first quarter this year it stood at 640 million dinars. However the workers have openly questioned these figures and are calling for an official report by the social accountancy office. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

LD201934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 20 (TANJUG) -- Setting a time limit for the implementation of Yugoslavia's economic stabilization programme, which would contribute to its more effective realization is a political demand of the Yugoslav public, said Stojan Dimovski, secretary of the federal conference of the Socialist Alliance, the largest Yugoslav socio-political organization, at a press conference here today.

Dimovski stated that the stabilization programme, adopted in 1983, was being implemented slowly and inconsistently.

He cited reaffirmation of work and creative activity, economic laws and market criteria of economic operation, break with the practice of voluntarist and subjectivist decision-making on business policy of enterprises and further development of self management socialism with a view to economic efficiency and political democratisation -- as ways out of what he described as a deepening crisis.

Dimovski singled out checking of the near three-digit inflation as the main problem in implementing the country's stabilization policy.

Dimovski pointed to the inevitability of closing down chronically loss-making enterprises and noted that it was better to pledge for economic recovery and, possibly, face social problems which may be caused by such a policy, than to yield to an inflation-ridden, blind re-distribution of income and deeper stratification of society, unacceptable both socially and economically.

He described the new, recently proposed solutions of the Yugoslav Government for further supplementation of the economic system as another impetus to the implementation of the stabilization programme. The government of Prime Minister Mikulic has proposed changes in the system of expanded reproduction, monetary, credit and banking systems, private investments in the economy and joint ventures with foreign firms.

Dimovski said that the implementation of the stabilization programme was also conditional on an integral and consistent implementation of political stabilization in Yugoslavia, and recalled that the Yugoslav concept of democracy proceeds from the principle that any political monopoly is out of keeping with the nature of socialist selfmanagement society. In particular, he pointed out the role of the Socialist Alliance, which rallies all Yugoslavs committed to socialism -- party members and non-members -- in the realization of this concept.

POZDERAC SPEAKS ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD151414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Novi Sad, 14 May (TANJUG) -- We are entering into important changes in economic and political relations in the Federation, said Hamdija Pozderac, member of the SFRY Presidency, in talks today with Army officers at the Novi Sad Yugoslav People's Army Club. He added that the changes are far greater than was initially thought. It is true that they will disappoint those who are counting on only so-called cosmetic changes, and those who expect that constitutional changes will cause the destruction of the system, he said. Pozderac stressed that according to the spirit and character of the SFRY Presidency's proposals, there will be no changes in the basic principles of the Constitution, but changes will be carried out in its normative part. According to him, the constitutional reform should be completed by the middle of next year.

"In our political and constitutional practice so far, we have, in a relatively short space of time following the applicaton of the system of direct elections, with which we were not satisfied, introduced the system of delegate elections, precisely in order to avoide the perceived negative side of direct elections. Now we should say what are the social, political and other reasons which have led to the situation where in our practice both forms have grown away from their democratic essence, and have thus become the cause of dissatisfaction and opposing views," said Pozderac, replying to a question on indirect and direct elections.

Pozderac believes that any concrete explanation of the actual technicalities, character, and mutual dependence of the electoral and other parts of the political system, should proceed from the basic criterion of to what extent the working man and citizen is indeed the creator of policies, or rather "that the reason for the existence and measure of the efficiency of the electoral system should be to what extent it fulfills this basic aim." Analysis shows, Pozderac claims, that this aim can be achieved by delegate elections, if we remove everything which in practice is deforming and distorting the democratic spirit of this part and mechanism of the political system.

Recalling that not even the delegate system has succeeded in preventing the migration outside of the system of political forces into informal bodies and groups, Pozderac said that "for the realization of the intentions of a number of new solutions contained in the existing Constitution, the efficient activity of self-managing delegations is very important, which is a new quality particularly with regard to the real operation of the sociopolitical community as the instrument of associated labor and the form of its territorial integration."

Pozderac believes that efforts should be concentrated on achieving through elaboration and improvement of the series of mechanisms in the delegate system, and the election system, an improvement of that which is potentially contained in them as a possibility for democratic development both now and in the future, and if it is necessary to this end to make use of certain elements of direct elections, then we should not shy away from this.

LCY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FREEDOM OF PRESS

AU191758 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 87 p 11

[R.S. report: "Freedom and Responsibility Go Together"]

[Text] Osijek, 14 May -- The public media have made and continue to make a considerable contribution to the democratization of social life and this role of theirs should be developed further. With the general democratic development of society, the limits of freedom in information are also pushed forward. Journalists themselves are also moving them and doing so in two directions: forward and backward.

This was what Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said, among other things, speaking to the Journalists' LC Aktiv about current social trends and the tasks of the information media.

It is a fact that the media made a considerable contribution to overcoming the social crisis, but it is also a fact that a part of the public media still shows serious deviations and superficialities. Such behavior came particularly to the fore at the latest ideological plenum, when individual journalists made predictions and advance assessments and attached significance to the plenum, trying to see it and present it only from their own angle, and made no effort to show that, despite the differences of view about individual things, the plenum nevertheless demonstrated great unity in the party and in society with a view to overcoming the present difficulties. A conference on the activity and behavior of the press in the whole of Yugoslavia should be organized by the LCY Central Committee and the SAWPY Federal Conference soon, because there are really too many divisions in the activity of media.

The public media are not a force above society, a power for itself, nor is their freedom an aim in itself. Freedom and responsibility go together What we need is the full freedom of socialist press without monopolies and manipulations, Lolic said.

TRIAL OF MUSLIM NATIONALISTS BEGINS IN SARAJEVO

LD182108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2002 GMT 18 May 87

[Summary] Sarajevo, 18 May (TANJUG) -- The trial of three people accused of carrying out acts based on Muslim nationalism began in the High Court in Sarajevo today. The accused are 41-year-old Fadil Fadiloasic, an electrical engineer from Sarajevo; 34-year-old Munib Zahiragic, a Muslim priest; and 27-year-old Ibrahim Avdic, a mechanical engineer. Fadilpasic said at the hearing today that any contacts he has with the young Muslims terrorist organization and hostile emigres in Turkey were accidental and superficial. The trial continues tomorrow.

SLOVENE YOUTH GROUP OPPPOSES NUCLEAR PLANTS

LD192249 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1954 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Ljubljana, May 19 (TANJUG) -- If the proposed moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants through the year 2000 does not receive support at the forthcoming Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Socialist Alliance Conference on Energy and Ecology and in the Republican Assembly, the youth organization of Slovenia will request the assembly to organize a referendum on the issue.

Young people have no doubts about the success of the action, as set out at today's consultation of the organization. The young in Slovenia believe that the majority of Slovenes, and Yugoslavs as well, oppose the construction of nuclear power plants.

As concluded at the consultation, the action must not be limited to Slovenia alone. The young will work toward having the Slovenian delegates in the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the Federal Conference of the Socialist alliance, the most massive Yugoslav socio-political organization, and launch either an initiative for a moratorium on nuclear power plants or a nation-wide referendum.

A recent poll by the Center for Marketing of Zagreb revealed that 70 percent of the polled categorically pledged themselves against nuclesr power plants. The poll is taken to genuinely reflect the Yugoslav's attitude to nuclear power plants.

MACEDONIAN LC CC DISCUSSES 'SOCIAL CAPITAL'

AU121348 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 87 p 2

[Dragan Nikolic article: "Playing Hide-and-Seek With Capital"

[Excerpts] Many people do not recognize the existence of social capital in socialism. Others point to the danger the recognition of social capital could pose to socialism or, what is even worse, the danger of it starting to function freely in reality. However, regardless of what people think about it, or what they want to do with it, it exists, but as a deformed reality from which everybody takes (as much as possible), but to which very few contribute. This is best shown by the current crisis. [passage omitted]

At its session before last, the Macedonian LC Central Committee clearly spoke in favor of social capital as the basis of the socioeconomic system, instead of the existing, basically an income-and agreements-seeking spend thrift-voluntaristic system. It also adopted conclusions, which refer in very precise terms to the economic functions of social capital, which are supposed to help overcome the crisis and consumer fever, and ensure economic integration and the functioning of a unified Yugoslav market.

The conclusions, among other things, also state that the LC, faced with the lack of motivation for work and the motivation for various, usually irrational types of spending, is left with nothing but the need to win the battle for the free functioning of social capital. This should become the basic concept of the socioeconomic system and should stimulate work, thrift, and the rational use of money. [passage omitted]

The conclusions also state that enriching social capital must become the basic criterion for business success and the economic rationale for different ways of integrating. Social capital must have real prices and any subjective, voluntaristic price formation, as is done at present, should lead directly to its dissolution and destruction. The LC must develop a system of socioeconomic relations based on social capital as an economic necessity which will have to be respected in socialism.

The present income-oriented system (occasionally supplemented with the so-called self-managing agreements) is considered to be stimulating only the generation of income for distribution as soon as possible and as much as possible in order to be spent as soon as possible. It also facilitates the distribution of a considerable amount of unearned money, the strong manifestation of state interventionism, and group stubbornness. No country in the world could support such a system, in which very little is done but so much spent. The current situation shows that those who at the end of last year behaved responsibly were affected more by the introduction of the intervention laws than those who were spending unearned money. A prolonged rush to spend everything that can be spent as soon as possible is nothing but a source of inflation and vice versa, inflation itself intensifies this rush.

The seriously threatened social capital is basically in such a state that this leads to a more serious economic, social, and moral crisis. This is why it was demanded that social capital is in the hands of those who create it and not in the hands of state and quasi-state organs and their branches (banks), so that the worker has a class interest that this capital is not misspent, and used megalomaniacally or irrationally, but that it is continuously increased on the basis of real economic criteria. In current relations, in which the worker has the lowest status, he is not showing interest, but instead a lack of interest. [passage omitted]

Without social capital -- at present still a hazy and even dangerous concept -- everything is possible with the help of subjectivism and voluntarism, except finding the way out of the crisis and harmonizing individual interests with the general interest in overcoming the crisis. At present there is only accord in words, whereas in reality everybody works for his own interests and the interest of the crisis.

This is why it is interesting that none of the newspapers in the country reported that such a high party forum (the Macedonian LC Central Committee) had discussed social capital and drawn conclusions regarding its inevitable and free functioniong in our self-managing society. The answer could be that social capital is still a boogeyman.

VLASI ADDRESSES KOSOVO FACTORY LC 15 MAY

LD161119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 15 May 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 15 May (TANJUG) -- Basically, Kosovo problems are problems that concern all of us despite the fact that in some aspects, these problems occasionally affect members of some nations or nationalities more than those of others. We therefore must not allow the social and political problems of the province to be taken out of the context of general trend and to be viewed solely in light of the national interests of one or another nation or nationality. We must not allow tendencies -- which have recently assumed disturbing proportions -- toward national divisions and toward seeking solutions on the basis of these divisions to continue to gain ground.

This was said by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, at today's meeting of the LC action confernce in the Elektroprivreda Kosovo [Kosovo Electricity Industry] composite organization of associated labor. The meeting assessed the political situation and intranational relations as good. [paragraph continues]

It was said, in reference to a petition sent by 47 engineers and workers of the Dobro Selo coal mine to the collective's and municipality's top bodies, that all the relevant party organizations had completed a debate on the issue and that the final decision would soon be made by the coal mine's LC action conference. It was said during the discussion at today's meeting that the petition to a certain extent had strained personal and intranational relations without, however, disrupting them or affecting production in the coal mine in any way.

Noting that some of the problems in Kosovo were not resolved as fast as people would like because of strong pressures from nationalist attitudes and forces, Azem Vlasi warned that persistent attempts are being made from nationalist positions to impose criteria for assessing the situation in the province and that solutions were being offered from the same positions which only served to exacerbate the situation.

We communists and other progressive forces, are not opposing this vigorously enough and have occasionally been caught in the trap. These pressures cam first and in the most prominent form from Albanian nationalists after the counterrevolutionary events in 1981. Later, the pressures also increased from the positions of other nationalism, particularly the Serbian one. The strongest guarantees for our coexistence and a stable, secure, and peaceful life lie in mutual respect and recognition, a desire to protect each other, and to make concerted efforts to fight all that is inhumane, violent unlawful, and antisocial. Anarchy, lack of organization and other negative phenomena do not choose their victims according to national affiliation. We as communists and progressive people must therefore oppose these phenomena wherever they occur. Divisions on nationalist grounds merely serve to weaken our position in this struggle and force us to go astray. It is quite unacceptable to think that because of their national affiliation, people are presumably either loyal to our Yugoslav socialist community and can be considered reliable patriots or are, on the other hand, disinclined to it and should be considered suspicious and unreliable, Vlasi said.

Azem Vlasi went on to stress that it was Kosovo and the situation there which suffered most as a result of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and called for continued efforts to half the process. He added, however, that it must be stressed that we are not doing this in the interest of Serbs and Montenegrins or anyone else, or because we are told to do it. No, we are doing it in order to safeguard our centuries-long relationship, our present and our future, our own position which cannot be expected to be good in some ethnically pure enclave which is isolated and in conflict with other Yugoslav nations. Through togetherness and the full equaity of our nations and nationalities we shall be able to achieve this. No one in Kosovo will be pushed aside or have his rights taken away from him. At the same time, no one can expect to be given preference and privileges to the detriment of others. The only option is coexistence under full equality. [passage omitted]

Speaking about cadre policy in Kosovo, Azem Vlasi stressed that a significant step forward was taken in cadre differentiation in last year's elections, and that people who clearly opted for LC policy and who are not mortgaged in terms of their responsibility for earlier mistakes took the most responsible positions in the province and in the municipalities. It could be, Vlasi observed, that in terms of quality and capability, we have not hit upon the best everywhere; perhaps in certain positions of minor importance, someone who was not deserving has "squeezed in," but where we have failed we will find ways of correcting the situation. Vlasi added that he will insist on responsibility and differentiation among leading cadres and clear out all those who are not up to the tasks and the situation in the province. [passage omitted]

Turning to the recent events in Kosovo Polje, Vlasi said that what happened at the end of April certainly deserves comprehensive, wholesale, and objective analysis in order to draw the correct conclusions and guidelines for action in solving the essential questions of our social and political situation. We must take a close look at just what all the social circumstances, real problems, and contradictions are that affect the political climate, and the moods of the people along with their dissatisfaction, which lies at the bottom of all this. We have already drawn out all the concrete statements which indicate some real problems. Not one question will remain unanswered.

On this occasion, too, we saw all the ways in which people react to the problems and difficulties burdening our situation, and above all the unfavorable climate that is being created and maintained as a result of the continuing expression of the process of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. We must draw the conclusion that this climate and this situation -- which is, above all, the expression of the continuing complex situation and real problems -- could be favorable ground for all kinds of manipulation by various destructive forces. Our basic message should be that we must continue with still greater resoluteness and effectiveness to take action to resolve the real problems effecting the people's dissatisfaction, and thus remove the basic causes that lead to such events.

Over the past few days, in the context of the overall publicity given to these events, there has been certain speculation to the effect that someone wants to characterize all this as a nationalist occurence, I would like, Vlasi stressed, to say the following:

"Not one competent political forum or person with authority in a leading position has assessed the meeting of communists and citizens in Kosovo Polje as nationalistic or hostile. Furthermore, this meeting was organized by the LC, and the LC does not organize gatherings of nationalists and enemies. This assessment cannot be made across the board for the mass of citizens who gathered outside either. But it should be stated clearly that there were those individuals and remarks during the meeting who or which misused this meeting in order to outline nationalist and other unacceptable stances. It is decent and honorable to dissociate oneself clearly from this, above all, so that people who did not go there as some kind of nationalist and hostile provocateurs are not tainted and so that the mass of people, their mood and the dissatisfaction stemming from real problems, are not manipulated by nationalists or any other meddlers and destructive elements. Such people are not very interested in solving problems and in halting emigration. They do not care much about the position of Serbe and Montenegrins in Kosovo; they want to fish in troubled waters and realize some other intentions and goals with which the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo and other progressive forces in general have nothing in common and which are opposed by LC policy.

We would be politically blind if we were not to bear in mind that the vast majority of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo and those who have emigrated and want to return, want to live in peace security and equality with Albanians. So, it is not in their interest for someone to take up nationalist positions on their behalf," Azem Vlasi said at the end. He added that the forthcoming LCY Central Committee plenum, which will be devoted to Kosovo, will be an opportunity to reaffirm afresh all the stances, assessments, and tasks of the LC in this province.

KOSOVO PRESS CRITICIZES SERB NATIONALISM

AU141200 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 10 May 87 p 6

[V. Surroi article: "Political Dictionary: What Is Genocide"]

[Excerpts] Political upheavals are always followed by political perplexity. The outburst of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in 1981, in a Yugoslavia which had still not adjusted to the physical absence of Comrade Tito, exposed something, which was considered to be an anachronism for socialist self-managing Yugoslavia both at home and throughout the peace-loving world. Right-minded public opinion was concerned at the crisis which overcome a part of the country -- Kosovo. Similarly, alarm was expressed at the fate of Serbs and montenegrins in a situation in which demands for an exclusively Albanian Kosovo were expressed so violently. This alarm led to the "enrichment" of the political dictionary with new and old words and phrases, some acceptable and some unacceptable to our real situation and our system as laid down on a socialist basis.

As the saying goes, a dancer never watches where he puts his feet. The now much-trumpeted term "genocide" became legitimized; as soon as it is mentioned it prompts associations with the Kosovo situation. [passage omitted]

According to the dictionary the word means the complete or partial extermination of a people by imperialists in pursuit of criminal ends. If we apply the principles of Vuk 200 years ago, we must analyze the extent of the extermination of Serbs and Montenegrins. In terms of numbers, between 1981 and the present day, two Serbs have been killed by Albanians in Kosovo, and two Albanians have been killed by Serbs. [passage omitted]

A detailed sociological analysis of Kosovo would show that the participation of Serbs and Montenegrins in economic life is proportionately greater than their representation of the population structure, that they are similarly represented in political life (if this is measured by their numbers of representatives in leading political bodies at all levels), that they have equality in education, and equality in the use of languages and alphabets.

If the word "genocide" is intended to describe the fear that members of the Serb and Montenegrin nationalists have of the eruption of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, then another word might have been found. A sense of danger is reasonable to a certain extent, yet the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins has not been caused by the political and security situation alone. Even though Albanian nationalism and irredentism does exist underground, a different spirit exists in public life -- that of progressive forces with the LC at their head. But the use of this word does not have this purpose. The appearance of this word in public discussion is the legitimization of an undialectical thesis about Kosovo which violates class and national unity, and sees the Kosovo situation as a conflict between Serbs and Montenegrins (the victims) on one hand, and the Albanians (the culprits) on the other. In just the same way as Albanian nationalism has portrayed the Albanian history as a permanent conflict between the Albanians and the other peoples alongside whom they have lived, so the promoters of the word "genocide" make no distinction between nationality and nationalism. It is true that when they talk about the Albanians, they never forget to add that "there are decent Albanians too," thinking especially of the bucolic character of Albanian shepherd or peasant, isolated from 20th century civilization.

The advocacy of this word and a thesis of this kind, so heavy with the storm clouds which D. Tucovic attempted to dispel, creates a politically destructive atmosphere. It has been said more than once that the solution of the problems of Kosovo can only be achieved by military rule, a state of emergency, or other draconian measures. Among these statements there has naturally been excessive stress upon constitutional change, which would centralize all the prerogatives of power in the SR of Serbia, as the only way of defending the national interests of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. To impose such a political measure some people require the words "genocide," "terror," and "tyranny" to describe the situation of the Serbs and Nontenegrins.

But they forget that the use of such words can only have negative consequences for Yugoslavia. They forget the consequences for Yugoslavia's international position, and the amazement expressed by friends of nonaligned Yugoslavia that such an anachronism as genocide exists; they forget public opinion at home, which is burdened with the economic crisis and is not in quest of fresh traumas, and they forget especially the Kosovars themselves, of all peoples and nationalities, who consider the attacks of nationalism as attacks upon one and all. Those who are aware of the harm caused by Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as they erase the traces its eruption left behind, have no need for the escalation of another kind of nationalism. Escalation of course, does not mean merely the emergence of this phenomenon, but is the same syndrome that was criticized at the last ideological plenum as a nationalist attack, and in relation to which there have been signs of opportunism and even flattery in the struggle against it.

REPLACEMENT OF KOSOVO POLICEMEN ANNOUNCED

LD162311 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2005 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Pristina, May 16 (TANJUG) -- Head of the Police Department in the capital of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo Destan Tachi and commander of the Police Station in Central Pristina Radoman Lakusic have been relieved of duty following an investigation of their responsibility for the application of force against citizens who on April 24 this year assembled at Kosovo Polje where top party officials of the Republic of Serbia and citizens of Kosovo conferred on the current political situation in this Yugoslav province.

The decision on their replacement was announced to journalists here by secretary of the Pristina Police Department Sadri Godanci who said that Kosovo Polje Policemen Dzavid Avdiju and Ramadan Kljemendi have been removed from police ranks pending final court decision. They, it was ascertained, used rubber truncheons in an aggressive manner against the assembled citizens.

The journalists were told that three other police officers have been transferred from present to other duties but that the determination of responsibility is not over and the list of responsible persons could be enlarged.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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